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VOL. XVIII NO. 146— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

"I AM DISGUSTED WITH PEACE TALKS"

Says Sardar Vallabhbhai.

MRS. PERIN CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

Her Parting Message: "Keep The Flag Flying"

"WAR COUNCIL" SECRETARIES ARRESTED.

BOMBAY (Thursday).

Mrs. Perin Captain, grand-daughter of the late Dr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, the G.O.M. of India, who was officiating as the President of the "War Council" and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested by the Lamington Road Police to-day (Thursday).

The arrest was carried out at her residence at Chowpaty, early in the morning, when Mrs. Captain was preparing to go out on her duties to the Congress House.

Inspector Lyons of the Lamington Road Police accompanied by a C.I.D. man intimated her that she was under arrest under Section 188, I.P.C., for publishing the "Congress Bulletin" in defiance of the Magisterial order.

Mrs. Captain submitted to the arrest cheerfully and gave the following parting message to the people of Bombay:—

"Keep the flag flying. Be true to your creed of non-violence and carry on the struggle with courage and dignity. Show yourselves to be the worthy followers of our saintly leader".

She was then taken in the car to the Esplanade lock-up.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Vice-President, against whom a warrant is issued, is in Poona.

Sjt. G. P. Mahashabdhe and Sjt. Indrajit Thakore, Secretaries, were arrested later in the day in Congress House.

Sjt. Noormahomed Vallibhoy, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin", is yet to be arrested.

CITY OBSERVES HARTAL.

—:o:—

Congratulatory Public Meeting

The news of the arrest of Mrs. Captain spread in the city and immediately many shops closed down and observed hartal.

The Congress volunteers announced by beating the bataki a public meeting to congratulate Mrs. Captain to be held the same evening in Kanubai's Wadi, near Hira Baug at 6 p.m.

"WAR COUNCIL" SECRETARIES ARRESTED.

—:o:—

At 11-30 a.m. Inspector Lyons arrested Sjt. G. P. Mahashabdhey and Sjt. Indrajit Thakore, Secretaries of the "War Council" and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at the Congress House. Sjt. Thakore is only 19-years old.

Volunteers in the Congress House gave them a tremendous ovations as they were being taken to the police lock-up.

TEXT OF SEC. 188.

Section 188 under which Mrs. Perin Captain has been arrested reads:

"Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order, with certain property in his possession or under his management, disobeys such direction,

Shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance and injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance and injury, to any person lawfully employed be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or with both;

And if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray shall be punished with imprisonment of wither discription for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both."

MRS. CAPTAIN BROUGHT TO POLICE COURT.

—:o:—

Mrs. Captain was brought at the Esplanade Police Court at 11-30 a.m. before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala escorted by a police officer. A large number of ladies who worked with Mrs. Captain every day in the Congress House also came to court besides Mrs. Captain's aged mother and sister, her husband and Mr. Captain, solicitor. At about 12-30 p.m. she was taken back to the lock-up as other leaders whom the police expected to arrest were not brought to court. Mrs. Captain was given a chair in the Court and passed the hour in Court conversing with her friends.

Again in the afternoon a number of ladies and Mrs. Captain's co-workers came to the court to hear the case but after waiting for nearly an hour they had to go home as the prosecution did not place her or the other leaders before the Magistrate. The warrants against Mrs. Lilawati Munshi who has gone to see her husband

(Continued from page 5.)

Mrs. Captain's Message.

—:o:—

"Keep the Flag flying. Be true to your creed of nonviolence. Carry on the struggle with courage. Show yourselves worthy followers of our revered saintly leader."

Mrs. Perin Captain who has been arrested for publishing "Congress Bulletins."

Charges On School Boy Demonstrators.

COLLEGIAN PROCESSION DISPERSED BY LATHIS,

AN AGED PARSEE ASSAULTED.

More Than 20 College Students Injured.

Lathi charges by the Police were made by the sergeants on school boy demonstrators as they marched into the Fort area.

At about 12 noon when they approached Whiteaway's a police party consisting of 50 Indian constables and about a dozen European officers and sergeants stopped and ordered them to disperse. The boys were not in a mood to obey the order and stated that they were keeping to one side of the road only and did not cause any obstruction. The police thereupon charged the procession with lathis and canes. The boys were chased to some distance and several were beaten. Six boys received injuries.

The procession was taken out again, but again dispersed by a lathi charge. Several boys received injuries.

FLAG BEARER BEATEN.

A young man who was leading the procession with a flag, was severely beaten and removed to the footpath, where he was attended to by Congress Ambulance. Another young man, who came forward to lead the procession, was similarly beaten and arrested.

The crowds who occupied the pavement in front of Whiteaway were also charged with lathis.

At about 1 p.m. the schoolboys formed their procession again and marched along the footpath, shouting the usual slogans. The police did not stop them this time.

At about 2 p.m. another batch of boys tried to go in a procession along Whiteaway's. They were also stopped by the police and dispersed after a lathi charge. An aged Parsee who was standing on the footpath was knocked down and beaten.

GIRLS' PROCESSION.

During the lunch interval the crowd near Whiteaway's grew very large and the police again made repeated charges to disperse them. In spite of these charges, the crowds continued to occupy the footpaths on either side of the road. At about 2.30 p.m. a batch of school girls passed Whiteaway's in a lorry, shouting boycott slogans. They were cheered by the crowd while the police simply kept looking at them.

Later in the afternoon repeated attempts were made by a group of about 20 school boys to pass Whiteaway's, shop carrying a national flag. The police dispersed them several times, and in the end the boys gave up the attempt.

LATHI CHARGE ON PEACEFUL COLLEGIAN PROCESSION.

25 Students Injured.

The whole of Hornby Road, was seething with excitement on Thursday evening when police sergeants made two lathi charges one a procession of Collegians and injured twenty students who were treated in the Congress Hospital.

Five hundred college students took part in the procession which was organised in celebration of the "Boycott Week". Starting from the Gowalia Tank at 4 p.m. the procession wended its way peacefully in files of four along Gowalia Tank Road, Kennedy Bridge, Sandhurst Road, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum Road, Dhobi Talao and reached Bori Bunder.

STUDENTS CHEERED.

When the procession turned into Hornby Road large crowds which had gathered on the pavements since afternoon, excited by the happenings near the Whiteway's during the day, cheered the processionists and shouted "Boycott British Goods."

With "boycott" slogans ringing in the air the processionists reached the shop of Messrs. Taraporevala, when about a dozen sergeants and a dozen policemen armed with lathis came from the direction of Whiteways and asked the collegians to disperse.

The collegians told the sergeants that they were marching peacefully and that as there was no order prohibiting processions along Hornby Road, they were determined to proceed. Thereupon the sergeants separated the lady members in the procession and made a charge with lathis on the whole procession.

Lathis came down not only on the processionists but on everybody who happened to come within the reach of the police. The procession was dispersed but more people began to collect on the scene and excitement among the crowd ran high.

ANOTHER LATHI CHARGE.

In the meanwhile the scattered students proceeded a little further and again lined up in an orderly procession and began their march. By this time Superintendent Homes arrived on the scene and he warned the students to disperse. On their refusal to do so he ordered another lathi charge.

About twenty students, including two students of the Grant Medical College, received injuries. Some of them were picked up by the Congress Ambulance and removed to the Congress Hospital where their injuries were treated.

MISS NATARAJAN ARRIVES.

In the meantime a procession of ladies led by Miss Natarajan arrived at Boribunder. This procession was taken out after the termination of the meeting which was addressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai. This procession marched along Hornby Road and was allowed to come as far as the Whiteaways.

Here the police formed a cordon and stopped the ladies from proceeding further. Some of the ladies squatted on the road, but after a while they decided to go

(Continued on page 5.)

BENN'S VERSION OF ESPLANADE ASSAULT

—:o:—

"Minimum Force Was Used By Police"

3302 SATYAGRAHIS JAILED TILL MAY.

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Benn stated that persons in India convicted in connection with Civil Disobedience movement since March 1 and still serving sentences numbered 3,302 on May 31

Mr. Freeman aked whether Mr. Benn's attention had been called to the injury done by the police to unarmed and non-violent citizens, particularly women and children, in Bombay recently and what action he was taking to prevent their recurrence.

Mr. Benn replied that in view of the implications contained in question he had asked for a report from India as a result of which he was satisfied that minimum of force necessary was used by the Bombay police in execution of their very difficult duties.—Reuter.

"LIBERTY" AND "BANGABASI" REAPPEAR.

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The "Liberty" and the "Bangabasi" have resumed publication to-day after two months' suspension.—Free Press.

Sjt. Indrajit Thakore, Secretary of the B.P.C.C., who was arrested on Thursday.

PLAIN-SPEAKING TO TRADERS.

Sardar's Tribute To Mrs. Perin Captain.

SISTERS WHO WORK IN THE CAUSE OF INDIA'S FREEDOM.

"Do not even dream of turning back from the field, do not think that this fight is going to end soon and be prepared to carry on the struggle as unflinching courage and as non-violently as you have done so far," observed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing a mammoth meeting of the citizens of Bombay held at Bai Kanbai's Wadia near Hira Baug on Thursday evening to congratulate Mrs. Perinben Captain and other arrested members of the War Council. The meeting was attended by several thousand persons including a large number of women. A large crowd gathered in Madhav Bhavan near the Wadi where also they could hear the Sardar distinctly as several loud speakers were installed.

Mr D. C. Modi the newly appointed president of the "War Council" presided.

Sardar Vallabhbhai was greeted by the crowds when he entered the hall accompanied by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram. Miss Manibai, the Sardar's daughter, and Mr. H. B. Tayabji were also present at the meeting.

IN CAUSE OF FREEDOM.

Sardar Vallabhbhai at the outset congratulated Mrs. Perin Captain on her arrests and referred to the splendid services rendered by her and her other sisters in the cause of freedom. He described the wonderful work in connection with picketing carried on by her younger sister Khurshidben in the Ahmedabad District and by another Parsi woman worker, Miss Mithuben Petit, in the Surat District. So long as such women were found in India to take up th enational work India could rightly be proud of them.

GOVT. WOULD BE DISILLUSIONED.

He warned the Government that if they thought that the movement would stop by arresting the leaders they would be soon disillusioned. What he had seen in Bombay had filled him with great hope and he could say that the movement no longer required any leaders because he saw it in Bombay that every one was his own leader and even the Vanar Sena was there to continue the struggle.

MISGIVINGS ABOUT BOMBAY FALSIFIED.

Continuning the Sardar confessed that he never expected from Bombay what it had had done. The Mahatma had also his misgivings about Bombay which wre based on his past experience, but contrary to all expectations it had come

(Continued on page 3).

BEHIND PRISON BARS.

—:o:—

Mahatmaji Spinning and Sewing

Mirabai writes in "Young India":—

After many weeks we again have received letters from Gandhiji. He seems, on the whole, to be well. He is doing a great deal of spinning and in this connection he especially refers to the qualities and possibilities of the little 'takli'. He is, of course, spinning on a hand-made bamboo 'takli', he never uses any other in these days. He has also taken up some prison work in the form of sewing.

We may hope to be able to give more regular news in future.

COWARDICE WOULD BE GONE IF THERE WERE MORE PERINBAIS.

"Women Have Given The Lie To Foreigner's Aspersions," Says Sardar.

A crowded meeting of women was held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha at Kambai's Wadi, Kandawadi, on Thursday afternoon, to hear Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Every available inch of space was packed by the audience who numbered several thousands.

SARDAR'S HIGH PRAISE OF PERINBAI

Sardar Vallabhbhai said that Mahatmaji who had great faith in the women, probably did not expect, such a great sacrifice as they had shown. Mrs. Perinbai Captain who was arrested had achieved more than a military general could do. The women had given a lie to the charge that they did not understand anything of social or political matters. He was simply amazed by the great practical abilities of Perinbai. If there were more women like her in Bombay, cowardice would be stamped out, from the city. Nowadays, to go to jail was nothing. To him, a jail was as good as a palace.

FRUSTRATE GOVERNMENT'S CALCULATIONS.

Proceeding, the Sardar exhorted the women not to abate their enthusiasm. They must frustrate the calculations of the Government who now counted on the weakening of the movement by repression. They must show to Government that a new era had dawned for India.

WOMEN—MAKE YOUR OWN CLOTHE.

The success of the fight for women depended as much on women as upon men. The women must see that not a single foreign thing was in their household. They must take a vow of Swadeshi. He himself had spun about 8 seers of yarn in jail, and they must all take to spinning as Mahatmaji had exhorted. They must prepare at home their own clothes, and their requirements should be very few. At some places Government had put a ban on khaddar caps, because khaddar meant a death blow to Lancashire's prosperity. A time might come when Government might similarly prohibit keeping a spinning wheel (charkha) in their homes.

BOMBAY BUILT ON STARVATION OF FARMERS.

Sardar Vallabhbhai said that he was a farmer. A city like Bombay had gown on the starvation of the farmers of the villages. They should not fear Martial Law so long as they were non-violent. The lathi charges on unarmed and defenceless people was a sample of western civilization. Mahatmaji had entrusted picketing to women, because he was confident that women could observe perfect non-violence more than men. The women of Ahmedabad District were doing the picketing of liquor shops in a most splendid manner.

Mr. Dhirajlal Modi, and Mrs. Ratanben Mehta also spoke eulogising the great services of Mrs. Perinbai Captain.

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		
6th	Ranpura*	11,001
12th	Malwa	16,086
19th	Naldera x	16,619
26th	Rawalpindi	
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	11,518
9th	Kaisar-i-Hind	16,572
16th	Narkunda x	11,120
23rd	Macedonia	16,568
30th	Rajputana*	
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	20,847
13th	Mooltan x	16,650
20th	Ranchi	10,946
27th	Mantua*	
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak@	10,837
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,888
8th	Naldera x	16,601
15th	Ranpura	11,120
22nd	Macedonia*	10,847
29th	Razmak	
Dec.		16,572
6th	Narkunda*	19,648
13th	Viceroy of India	16,619
20th	Rawalpindi	11,518
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	
1931.		
Jany.		
3rd	Mooltan x	16,568
10th	Rajputana	16,650
17th	Ranchi*	16,601
24th	Ranpura	20,837
31st	Maloja x	
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	15,132
14th	Comorin*	19,648
21st	Viceroy of India	16,988
28th	Naldera x	
Mar.		11,518
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	10,857
14th	Razmak x x	16,550
21st	Ranchi	16,572
28th	Narkunda x	
Apr.		16,601
4th	Ranpura	16,543
9th	Moldavia‡	10,857
11th	Razmak x	9,648
18th	Viceroy of India	20,952
25th	Mooltan x	
May		
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

x To Marseilles only.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

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1st Saloon.

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Single	£82	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	106

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	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
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NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London ..	£30	£52
Marseilles ..	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A.	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July		
* 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

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1930		
July		
9th	Baroda	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
16th	Khandalla	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

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Sado Maru,	5898	1 July	12 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	...	@16 July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	@23 July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	1 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
* Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	19 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	at 15 Sept.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	6 Aug.	24 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	20 July	27 July
Chichibu Maru	22000	31 July	6 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Aug.	20 Aug.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

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N R 2705

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P R R 2703

Trade Announcement.

HANDMADE KHADDAR—Pure white soft and durable best for shirtings etc. Price Rs. 6 only per piece of 17 to 18 yards by 27in. Best coating Khaddar in fancy check designs, price Rs. 4-6 for one suit length of 7 yards by 27in. Postage and packing free. Money refunded if unapproved, JAGANNATH CHAMAN RAM, Ludhiana, (upper India).
T 1064

THE GWALIOR SUN brand PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

Public Notices.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VIII, OF 1913, AND IN THE MATTER OF

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPG. & WVG. COY. LTD.,
(In voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the ordinary Shareholders of the Coy., will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. at the Office of the Liquidators at Laxmi Building 42, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, in place of the late Sheth Mulraj Khatau the surviving Liquidator, who died recently.

MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU,
TULSIDAS G. KHATAU,
MOTILAL BECHARDAS,
PURSHOTUM DAMODER.
Shareholders.

Bombay, 24th June, 1930.
1068

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Tenth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1930, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1930.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retired by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of two Directors who retire under Article 91 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint two Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th July, 1930, to MONDAY, the 14th July, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1930.
1092

THREE HOURS' TEACHING IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS IN INFANT CLASSES.

Parents and guardians of pupils are hereby informed that the Municipal Schools Committee have decided to impart instruction to pupils in the Infant Classes for three hours only in schools where it will be possible to do so. These classes will meet as a general rule from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (B.T.) (Saturday time as usual). This arrangement will come in force on or about 7th July 1930.

Care will be taken to see that the education of such pupils will not in any way suffer on account of the reduced hours of instruction.

The above arrangement will not be applicable to Urdu Girls' Schools for the time being. Hours of instruction for Urdu Boys will be from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (B.T.) (Friday time as usual).

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 26th June, 1930.
1057

Public Notices.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1930, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1930.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of two Directors who retire under Article 113 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th July, 1930 to MONDAY, the 14th July, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1930.
1093

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on Thursday the 10th July, 1930, between 12 and 2 p.m. (B.T.) for printing various kinds of Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and English forms, books and registers, etc., required for the use of the Municipal Schools. Samples are kept open in this Office for the inspection of the intending tenderers. Directions to tenderers and Schedules of forms to be printed will be supplied on personal application to the undersigned in his office between 11 and 5 p.m. on week days.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1930.
1096

Tender.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of about 35 Uniforms for peons of the subordinate offices under the Schools Committee. Samples of the kinds of Uniforms required as well as Schedules of specification can be seen in this office during office time on working days. The clothing to be supplied must be of pure swadeshi make.

Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only), should be properly sealed and handed over personally to the undersigned in this office on Thursday, the 10th July, 1930, between 12 p.m. (B.T.) and 2 p.m. (B.T.)

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1930.
1097

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 499 OF 1930

In re: Messrs. RAJESHRI VISHWANATH NARAYAN SAMANT, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Lohar Chawl without the Fort of Bombay: Debtors.

Ex parte: Messrs. HARIBHAI KANJI AND CO., a firm: Petitioning Creditors.

On the 2nd day of July, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 2nd day of July 1930.

H. A. VAKIL,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
1093

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KHATRIWADI AND NANAKWADA, BULSAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1994 of 1926 (Bai Aishabibi and others vs. The Hon'ble Mr. Alimahomed Khan Dehlvi and another) and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Bai Aishabibi Dehlvi and Shirinbanoo by her guardian ad-litem, the said Aishabibi, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

LOT No. 1.—Land at Khatriwadi (Bulsar), admeasuring about 87 square yards, bearing City Survey No. 1854, with the building standing thereon.

LOT No. 2.—Vacant land at Nanakwada (Bulsar), admeasuring about 39 1/2 gunthas, bearing Survey No. 276/2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Pathak, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT JAMBULWADI STREET, KALBADEVI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Thakersey Dhanji and his wife Bai Anand the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Krishnaji Lalji, Atmaram Krishnaji, Dinanath Krishnaji, Bhagwandas Krishnaji and Bhimji Krishnaji, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage dated 23rd March, 1925, made between Lalji Ranchhod and Krishnaji Lalji of the one part and Nagindas Manmohandas and others of the other part and further charge dated 23rd April, 1927 made between the aforesaid mortgagors of the one part and Nagindas Manmohandas and others of the other part and transfer of mortgage and further charge dated 7th December, 1928, made between Nandubai widow and others of the first part the mortgagors of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction on the premises on THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1930, at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 474, New No. 2462, Old Survey No. 12/1791 and New Survey No. 123 and Cadastral Survey No. 12, Bhuleshwar Division, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward Nos. 1779-1780 and Street Nos. 22-24 and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of the Jambulwady Street at Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, 6th July 1930 at 10-30 in the Morning flat the Bungalow known as "Mahomed House", Setalvad Road (Off Napeansea Road.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell on SUNDAY, the 6th July 1930 at 10-30 a.m. at the premises as above the household furniture and articles of a gentleman comprising:

Drawing room chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, Dining Room and Bed Room furniture, table and wall ornaments, glassware and crockery and similar domestic goods.

Goods on view.

Catalogues may be obtained of the undersigned.

TO LOVERS OF WORKS OF ART. FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A drawing room set of 11 articles of rare and artistic workmanship consisting of 1 sofa, 2 arm chairs, 6 do. without arms, 1 large size portrait frame and 1 chest of drawers, each article fully carved in artistic designs and inlaid with mother of pearl, silver wire and ivory and set with carved bead panels.

May be viewed at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJI & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR SHOLAPUR

Citizens To Pay 1 Lakh Annually.

OFFICIAL FLINGS AT FLAG SATYAGRAHIS.

The Government of Bombay in a Press Note, issued on July 2, review the developments in Sholapur from the time of the disturbances to the present day.

"The disturbances will have serious financial consequences. It will now clearly be necessary to impose an additional police force in Sholapur city, the cost of which is estimated to be Rs. 1,00,000 per annum to be paid by such sections of the inhabitants as may be judged responsible for, or to have participated in, the disturbances. In addition, claim for damages caused by unlawful assemblies during the disturbances have been lodged amounting to Rs. 55,00,000 Such of this amount as may be found on enquiry to be admissible will also have to be paid by the inhabitants of Sholapur.

"Government have felt it necessary to approve the extension for two months of the District Magistrate's order of the 8th May prohibiting meetings and processions and the carrying of lathis in the city and also, as explained in the communique of the 1st July, the issue of an order by the District Magistrate under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting the display of the Congress flag for a similar period."

"HIRED AGITATORS?"

Referring to the despatch of volunteers to break the law at Sholapur, the "communique" says:—

"From the 27th May onwards persons have been sent into Sholapur by outside organisations for the specific purpose of breaking the Martial Law Regulation prohibiting the display of the Congress flag. Here again picturesque stories of their treatment have been widely circulated. According to these stories they have been stripped, beaten, spat upon and burnt with cigarettes. The stories are false. One hundred and eighty-one such volunteers were arrested immediately on arrival by the police and 152 of them, being of no importance at all were deported from Sholapur. Twenty-five were prosecuted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine.

"Most of the volunteers, many of whom were hired agitators some from outside the Bombay Presidency with little or no idea of what they were supposed to be doing, showed no enthusiasm for their task and were merely anxious to be relieved of their flags and allowed to go away as quickly as possible: the stories of their treatment being probably invented in an endeavour to prove that they had earned their pay. One large organized body totalling 105 appeared on the 12th June and out of this total the majority were school boys."

MILITARY COURT.

"Certain newspapers have made wild allegations concerning the working of the Military Court, and have stated that under its orders many persons including children from 8 to 10 years of age have been flogged for breaking the laws of the military.

"The allegations are entirely untrue: 4 juveniles were caned instead of being sent to prison and no sentences of flogging have been inflicted on others. Of the 75 persons dealt with 4 have since been convicted of murder in the Sessions Court. Before the Viceroy's Ordinance was proclaimed at 3-45 p.m. on the 18th May the Military Court had already ceased to work and thereafter all offences against the Martial Law Regulations were tried by the ordinary Criminal Courts of the district which have convicted 48 persons for such offences, 25 of the convictions being for infringement of the Martial Law Regulations against the display of the Congress flag. Twelve persons are now on trial before a Special Magistrate for the rioting on May 7th and five other cases connected with the disturbances and involving over 100 persons will be heard shortly.

ARREST OF "AGITATORS".

"While Martial Law was in force two minor operations were carried out by the police supported by the military in villages outside Sholapur. On the 17th May the police visited Valsang village, 16 miles from Sholapur, where the villagers had looted the toddy shops, threatened the police and partially destroyed the police lines. Ten persons were arrested and eight of them have since been convicted of rioting. Similar visits were paid to Pandharpur on the 19th and 20th May and the police arrested certain agitators who had been stirring up disaffection.

"Such action was obviously necessary to ensure that there should be no disturbances at Pandharpur during the Ashadi Fair from the 3rd to the 10th July when some two lakhs of pilgrims will be gathered there and rioting would necessarily involve injury to many innocent persons.

NO COMPLAINTS BY PUBLIC.

"Ever since the proclamation of Martial Law there have been rumours and press reports alleging that the military have been guilty of grave excesses in the shape of violence, rape, etc., one paper going so far as to assert that freedom, property and honour were alike in peril. These assertions are entirely unsupported by evidence. While the city has been under Martial Law not a single shot has been fired by either the troops or the police and no complaints of injury or assault have been received by either the civil or military authorities. Cases of damage to property there may have been.

"The police had to be entirely withdrawn from the city on the 8th May and they did not fully resume their regular duties until the 18th and it is quite possible that, during that period, advantage was taken of their absence to commit house-breaking and such offences, especially as many persons had left their houses and shops unguarded or in the charge of servants. The only serious incident which occurred in Sholapur city during the period of Martial Law was the burning of a police sergeant's kit in his bungalow on the 30th of May by a person or persons not yet traced.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

"Many varying estimates have been given as to the number of casualties which occurred on the 8th May. It is now possible to give accurate information in this respect. Returns have been submitted by the Municipality and by all the medical practitioners and hospitals in Sholapur. The figures show that of the Police and Excise staffs 2 were killed and 31 injured and that as the result of firing 11 Hindus and 1 Muhammadan were killed and 27 Hindus and 1 Muhammadan injured. It is said, however, that one injured man went to Kalyan on the 8th and that two unidentified strangers were also injured."

DHARASANA RAID AND AFTER

Doctors' Report

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I enclose herewith a copy of the medical report issued by the medical men who attended at the Bulsar Satyagrahi Hospital the wounded volunteers beaten at Dharasana.

Please give an early publicity to the same in your esteemed paper and oblige.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

BHASKAR PATEL, M.D.
Chief Medical Officer,
Parekh Mansion, Sandhurst Road, near Powell & Co., Bombay,
July 1.

Bulsar Satyagraha Hospital. We

We, the undersigned qualified medical practitioners, who examined and treated the volunteers wounded during the five raids on Dharasana Salt Pans from the 30th May to the 6th June 1930, at the Untadi Field Hospital and the Bulsar Satyagraha Hospital, beg to report for the information of the public, the various kinds of injuries found inflicted on non-violent volunteers.

The volunteers who went on raid were surrounded by the Police cordon and were beaten with lathis. During the raids on 31st May 1st and 2nd June 1930 in addition to the methods employed in the previous raids new forms of attack were introduced, viz. (1) running horses on the batches of volunteers, (2) squeezing the testicles, (3) hailing lathi blows on the chest and abdomen.

Out of about 850 volunteers sent for raids during these days about 450 of the injured volunteers had to be treated at the Bulsar Satyagrasa Hospital. We give below an analysis of the different types of injuries recorded.

Injuries on head	27
" on Face, eye, ear	16
" on Neck	12
" on Shoulder, arm	216
" on Chest	73
" on Abdomen ...	57
" on Back	229
" on Thigh, leg, foot	198
" on Scrotum	21
" on Fractures	13
(perhaps more.)	
" on Dilocation	10
Volunteers injured by horses' hoof	25
Rendered unconscious	40

In addition to the above analysis we beg to add that there was a case of vomitting blood, some four cases who got convulsions, there were a few who could not pass urine for more than 24 hours because they got blows on the abdomen and hence could not press it to some it was very difficult to breathe due to blows on the chest. There were some few cases who got injury from pinching of thorns.

Almost all who got severe beating got temperature ranging from 100deg. to 102deg.F. There were two cases who were unable to speak though they were fully conscious.

It is especially necessary to record here that on the last raid many got severe injury. Hardly any of the sturdy non-violent volunteers was let off without bearing at least 15 to 20 lathis all over the body.

Looking to the nature of injuries cited above and several others caused by lathi blows on different parts of the body we leave it to the medical world and the general public to judge whether such injuries could ever be caused by the "minimum force" which the Government claims to have employed.

(Sd.) Bhasker Patel, M.D. (Frbg. Germany) Chief Medical Officer, Bulsar Satyagraha Hospital.
Pragji D. Bulsarkar, L.C.P.S., House Surgeon, Bulsar Satyagraha Hospital, Bulsar.
P. D. Desai, M.B.B.S., Bulsar.
N. J. Kapadia, M.B.B.S., Bulsar.
Navnitray D. Desai, M.B.B.S., Bulsar.
Bhogilal P. Shah, L.C.P.S., Ahmedabad.
Manidhar Shankerlal Vyas, S.A.S., Ahmedabad.
Dr. Mukandrai B. Bhatt, Ahmedabad.
P. C. Patil, M.B.B.S., Billimora.
C. U. Vaidya, L.M. & S., Surat.
Nanubhai C. Desai, L.C.P.S., Surat.
Manilal Ramlal, M.B.B.S., Surat.
Chimanlal M. Dalal, M.B.B.S., Surat.
Champaklal F. Choksi; M.B. B.S.; Surat.
Hydrabadi Dhirajlal C., Surat.
Gunvantlal Girdharlal Multani, M.B.B.S., Surat.
Nanubhai C. Desai, L.C.P.S., Surat.
K. K. Suparker, L.M. & S., Surat.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS BULLETINS

Publishers Given 2 Years' R. I.

IS ANTI-FOOTBALL PROPAGANDA SEDITIOUS?

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Mr. Harikumar Chakravarty, ex-Secretary of the B. P. C. C. was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A for publishing a bulletin appealing to foot-ball players and the public to boycott games. The sentence will run concurrently with the previous sentence of three months' imprisonment under the Press Act.

Mr. Saileshchandra Mitra, Bulletin Officer of the Congress Civil Disobedience Council, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A for publishing the Satyagraha Bullentin. Then sentence will run concurrently with the previous sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Press Act.—Free Press.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

Resolution Regarding Students.

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

The meeting of the All-India Congress Working Committee was concluded last night, but it is yet a mystery as to what happened to the record of proceedings. The secretary and the clerks of the Congress Committee Office are maintaining strict silence about them.

It is, however, known that although the formal meeting of the committee was over last night, the final shape to the resolutions would have been given today by the president, if he was not arrested, and the members who were still at Allahabad. One copy of the draft resolutions is said to have been recovered by the police in the room occupied by Dr. Mahmud and it has been locked inside the attached case, which the police have removed.

The committee, it is reported, almost reiterated all the decisions which it had taken at its previous meeting and the two new subjects which it touched were about the students of the schools and colleges and the arrangement made by the acting president with the millowners of Bombay.

It is stated but not confirmed by any member of the Working Committee, that the committee has advised the students to suspend their education for one year. It is also reported to have confirmed the arrangement made with the Bombay millowners.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Rajendra Prasad had left Allahabad last night and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, treasurer of the Working Committee, and Dr. Hardikar, another member of the Working Committee, were in Anand Bhawan when Pandit Nehru was arrested.—"Leader."

Villagers' Guns Seized.

KUSHTIA, (Bengal), July 3.

The guns of Sjt. Anathbandhu Chatterjee and several gentlemen of the village of Kaya were seized yesterday at the Police station when the guns were presented for inspection according to a general notice issued for the purpose.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 4.

The s.s. "Rajputana with the English mails of June 19, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 5.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p. m.

PARSIS AND SWADESHI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a Public Parsi Meeting at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday the 5th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Miss Mani Chubb, Miss Nariman, Ervad Meherji Rana, Dr. Dadachanji, Messrs. Jamshed Wadia, Homi Kapadia and others will speak on "Parsis and Swadeshi."

Mrs. Tehmina Pallonji Joshi will preside. Sir Vallabhbhai Patel will most probably attend and address the meeting.

SARDAR TO SPEAK AT MAZAGAON.

Under the auspices of the Congress Committee a meeting will be held to-day at 8 p.m. on Tarabag ground Mazagaon Love Lane when Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel will deliver lecture on present struggle.

GANDHI DAY IN MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee "Gandhi Day" will be celebrated on Saturday the 5th instant.

SEND-OFF TO MR. GEORGE SLOCOMBE.

An informal gathering to give a hearty send-off to Mr. George Slocombe of the "Daily Herald", London, has been arranged to take place to-day (Friday) at Blavatsky Lodge at 5 p.m. The invitation to the function has been issued over the signatures of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji, Habib Ismail, Surajmal Nemani, Bhulabhai Desai, Purshottamdas Jivandas, Jamnadas M. Baxi and Ramnivas Ramnarayan Ruya.

FAILURES IN COTTON MARKET.

Liabilities Of Over Rs. 40 Lakhs

Owing to the sudden and heavy fall in the prices of cotton a crisis has been precipitated in the Bombay cotton market. In spite of the efforts of the directors of the East India Cotton Association, there will be some failures in the cotton market and the liabilities might be put down, on a very conservative basis, at about Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 lakhs.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, July 3.

Previous closing rate	13.39
To-day's opening rate	13.31
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing rate	13.26
Difference	—.13

Broach Expectations:—Rs. 195 and Rs. 227-8-0.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 3.

Previous closing rate	6.96
To-day's opening rate	6.99
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	6.98
Difference	plus .02

STOP PRESS.

PATIALA ENQUIRY.

SIMLA, July 3.

The Patiala enquiry over which Mr. Fitzpatrick, A.G.G., Punjab, has been presiding, concluded its sitting to-day. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, leading counsel for the Maharaja of Patiala, finished his address late in the evening. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru appeared in this case with Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Mr. Sapru, Miss Nehru, Mr. Gurita and other counsel. The report of Mr. Fitzpatrick when ready will be submitted to the Viceroy.

It is understood that a conference to consider the question of permanent location of the Central Medical Research Institute will begin in Simla on 21st July.—A. P.

PLAIN-SPEAKING TO TRADERS.

(Continued from page 1.)

come out triumphantly so far and he hoped that they would carry on the struggle with the same vigour. The movement was baed on truth and non-violence and the Mahatma naturally thought that Bombay was not a proper place for it, because though Bombay was the biggest and the most prosperous city in the country its prosperity was built on the exploitation and ruin of hundreds of Indian villages and it was a stronghold of the foreign vested interests. But however the Bombay public, especially the mercantile community, had given a good account of itself and he could not help congratulating it.

WHAT IF MARTIAL LAW WAS INTRODUCED?

Proceeding, the Sadar said that he had received a letter asking him what the people should do if the Government declared Martial Law in the city. His reply was that not only Bombay but the whole of India was living at present under martial law but it was in a veiled form. He would welcome the day when the Government would declare—openly martial law in Bombay and other places as that would be the last weapon the Government would use and after that India's success would be certain.

NO THOUGHT OF BUSINESS NOW.

Proceeding Mr. Patel said some people ask what would happen to their trade. He was surprised to hear that. As for himself he had decided not to allow any merchant to carry on his usual business. Even if he were put in jail to-day he would see to it that from his cell he would make it impossible for them to carry on their business. "How can you think of trade and business at a time when the country was engaged in a life and death struggle?" he asked.

A THRUST AT COLLEGIANS.

Proceeding he deplored the attitude of the young Collegians, who talked much and did little. They were very loud in their protest were very loud in their protests against foreign domination but now when the Prince of the Indian youth, Pandit Jawaharlal, was in jail, they were hesitating even to give up their studies for a short while. "If I had a son going to college and if he showed signs of weakness at such a juncture I would not hesitate to shoot him down", he said.

He was going to see the College students to-morrow. He did not know if all of them would turn up but whether they listened to it or not. They had reached such a stage in their struggle that he would prefer burning of all the colleges, and blowing up of the schools, than to lose this last battle for freedom on account of weakness shown by any class of people.

DISGUSTED AT "PEACE" TALKS.

Proceeding further he referred to the talk of negotiations and peace gestures. He declared that he felt disgusted when he heard these things. It showed the weakness of the people. They should know that the fight was not going to end soon. Pandit Motilal when he was in Bombay declared that the door was still open for negotiations and what was they reply of the Government to the Pandit. They shut the door and clapped him in jail. "How do you expect that such a Government would come to terms with you?" he asked.

Continuing he said "I have not so far come across a single Englishman who was prepared to treat India on equal terms. They would do so only when they knew that Indians really meant business and were prepared to pay any price for saving their honour and self respect. There was only one man in the country who knew how to deal with the British people, and take it from me that he will not attend the Conference whether the table at which he is to meet Britain's representatives is round or square, unless he knew that they were prepared to give India what she demanded.

Further he assured the audience that whatever the rest of the country so far as Gujrat was concerned they were going to fight the battle to their last man.

Concluding he once more congratulated Mrs. Perin Captain and the family of G. O. M. of India in his capacity as the Acting President of the Indian National Congress.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. F. B. Vacha Resigns.

The Bombay Government "Gazette" dated 3rd July announces the election of Mr. F. B. Vachha in place of Mr. K. M. Munshi as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council representing the University constituency. We understand that Mr. Vachha had withdrawn his candidature but as the withdrawal was not in time his election has been gazetted. Mr. Vachha, we understand, has resigned his seat.

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"DISPROPORTIONATE & VINDICTIVE."

Liberals Condemn Sentences On Picketers.

GROWING BITTERNESS DUE TO ABUSE OF ORDINANCE.

BOMBAY, July 3.

The Council of the Western India Liberal Association has issued the following statement to the press on the "Picketing Ordinance". It says:—"The extension of the Picketing Ordinance to Bombay and the manner in which it is worked in practice has been most unfortunate, and instead of improving the situation has led to further public irritation. If the pickets had been left alone and the police had not interfered, the regrettable scenes that took place on Hornby Road near the Whiteaway and Laidlaw premises would never have taken place. The lathi charges by the police on the assembled crowds have produced deep public resentment. Allegations have been openly made that the police chased the crowds when dispersing, and in some cases severe injuries were inflicted. Categorical statements have been made with names and particulars that the police entered shops and places in the vicinity and roughly handled the people inside. No enquiry has been held into these allegations that would satisfy the public mind.

The Council is of opinion that even the terms of Picketing Ordinance have been too much strained in making the arrests of the picketers. It is reported that in many cases, as soon as the picketer arrives at or near a shop, he is arrested. Under the Picketing Ordinance, picketing by itself is not made an offence and in the explanatory statement of His Excellency the Viceroy accompanying the Ordinance, it is said that peaceful picketing is not objected to, but the molestation of people by the picketers. The Ordinance defines molestation. According to that definition a person is said to molest who, with a view to cause another person to abstain from doing any act which such other person has a right to do, obstructs or uses violence to, or intimidates, such other persons, or loiters at or near a house where such other person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, or consistently follows him from place to place or interferes with any property owned by such persons.

Now the Congress picketers do not obstruct or use violence to the customer nor do they intimidate them or interfere with their property or follow them from place to place. They also do not loiter at or near the residence or place of business of the customers. It is presumed, therefore, that their action is alleged to fall within that part of the definition which speaks of loitering at, or near the house where the other person happen to be. It may be said tha the customer happens to be in the house where the shop is situated, and, therefore, the picketer is loitering in or near such house. But when regard is had to the context, the words "a house where the customer happens to be" can hardly be applied to the shop into which he has gone for purchasing something. In the expression "a house where such person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be" the "happening to be" must be more or less of the same permanent character as residing or working or carrying on business; and it is straining the language too much to apply it to the customer, happening to be for a few minutes and very temporarily in a shop. Further the word "loitering" implies being at the place for some time, and it is again straining the language of the Ordinance to arrest a picket, as it is reported as soon as he arrives near a shop on the ground that he is loitering there.

Further the Council is strongly of opinion that the sentences inflicted on the picketer are quite out of proportion and appear vindictive. The Magistrates have, for some time, adopted a fixed standard of four months' rigorous imprisonment which is unnecessarily harsh under the circumstances. The Council feels that the application of the Picketing Ordinance to Bombay and the method of working it are responsible for causing considerable public bitterness.—A. P.

WIDESPREAD EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL

Building And Railway Bridges Damaged.

CALCUTTA CITIZENS FLUNG OUT OF THEIR BEDS.

CALCUTTA, July 3.

An earthquake shock (or possibly two in close succession) lasting about two minutes was felt here at 2-36 (Indian Standard Time) this morning. It was accompanied by a distinct rumbling noise. The Seismographs at the Alipore Observatory were thrown out of order and no record was obtained except of the commencement of the shock. According to a report from the Bombay Observatory, however, the origin was, probably, in West Assam where the shock was apparently very severe. This determination is supported by reports from several other observatories in Bengal and Assam.

GAUHATI BUILDINGS DAMAGED.

A report from Gauhati states that there were nine severe earthquake shocks betwen 2-23 and 8-45 resulting in damage to several buildings. There was a general breakdown of all telegraph wires and a number of people were injured by the first shock which lasted four minutes. Slight shocks are still being felt.

Shillong reports a shock of severe intensity at 2-36 and subsequently a series of shocks of moderate intensity every alternate minute.

Such a thing has never before been experienced in that part of the country.

DAMAGE TO BRIDGES.

Reports have been received from several places on the metre guage section of the Eastern Bengal Railway of damage to bridges and to the permanent way as a result of the earthquake. Trains are, however, being run through at restricted speeds on all the sections excepting two.

On the Golakganj Amingaon section the Up and Down Assam Mails and Allahabad Amingaon Passenger trains will not proceed after dark to-night and until the section has been examined and the extent of the damage ascertained. It is, however, hoped that communication will be restored to-morrow.

FLUNG FROM THEIR BEDS.

News from other stations is difficult to obtain as telegraphic communication is interrupted.

Of mofussil stations, Serajganj reports two shocks at 3 and 6-20. There was no damage.

No damage is reported in Calcutta or suburbs either, but many people were flung from their beds and numbers of them rushed out of doors and camped in the maidan till dawn. Telegraph service was temporarily dislocated.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1930.

"REFUSE TO ACT."

—:o:—

Reuter has cabled from London what purports to be an "authoritative" statement regarding the attitude of the British Government vis-a-vis the Round Table Conference. "Authoritative" statements almost always forecast correctly "official" statements that follow them. It is therefore safe to assume that the one in question broadly indicates the lines of the statement the British Government will make in London simultaneously with Lord Irwin's statement on July 9. This view is further strengthened by the comments of British papers like the "Times", the "Daily News and Chronicle" and the "Daily Mail". There can now be no doubt that the dual basis of the official declarations will be the freedom of the Round Table Conference to discuss anything—and most certainly the Simon Scheme—and the "open mind" of Government.

Now, this is not what India demands. To say that the Round Table Conference will be a free conference is, to borrow the language of the "authoritative" statement, a denial of the united Indian demand to define the terms of reference of the Round Table Conference. Indeed it is a denial of the whole significance of the Round Table Conference from the point of view of India. No Indian can agree to a discussion on the desirability or otherwise of immediately granting India "the substance of Independence". But this is what the "freedom" of the Conference allows. Government propose to enter the Conference with an open mind, while the Indian demand was that they should consent to the "substance of Independence" before entering the Conference, in other words to declare clearly that the Round Table Conference was being called to devise a constitution giving India the "substance of Independence". It is precisely this demand that Government, according to the authoritative statement, are going to reject on July 9. There is thus a fundamental difference of opinion between India and Government as regards the very basis of the Conference. And there is no Indian, certainly no Congressman or Liberal, worth the name who will not agree with Pundit Motilal Nehru, when he said in his interview with Mr. Slocombe: "If its terms of reference are to be left open and we are expected to go to London to argue a case for Dominion Status, I should decline." Congressmen have openly declined, it is now for the Liberals to say equally openly that they will refuse to go to London "to argue a case for Dominion Status."

Apropos of this, we find that our contemporary, the "Indian Daily Mail" has misunderstood us. We have no objection to any opponent of the Congress offering advice in good faith. And we have not the slightest doubt about the good faith of our contemporary. But what we did object and still do object to is that our contemporary should have failed to warn the Liberals. It has been fair enough to acknowledge that the Congress enjoys "a position of undoubted political supremacy." And if we are not very much mistaken it regards the terms postulated by Gandhiji and Pundit Motilal as "a common factor of agreement representing the minimum that will satisfy Indian nationalism." Believing what it does, is it not its duty to urge on the Liberals to do the obvious? To say publicly that in the face of official offensive against the Congress, and of Government's refusal to concede "the minimum that will satisfy Indian nationalism" they will have nothing to do with the Round Table Conference in any shape or form? Our contemporary does not like the word "inaction". Very well, will it advise its friends to "refuse to act" on the Conference, "rather than precipitate a crisis"?

WRONG ATTITUDE.

—:o:—

Now that martial law is withdrawn from Sholapur, the first thing the public was entitled to expect from the Government of Bombay was the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, whose composition and terms of reference would inspire public confidence. After the withdrawal of a martial law regime, it is usual for Civil authority to institute such an enquiry but the Government of Bombay, instead of granting the repeated public request for the holding of an inquiry, a request which was fortified by the insistence of various commercial bodies, like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, and the Provincial Chambers of Maharashtra and Karnatak on the urgency of holding it, issue a press communique of a most disappointing nature.

In Government communiques the first essential is the preservation of a judicious temperament. The Press Note issued on Wednesday regarding the Sholapur tragedy is couched in the vein of a lawyer defending a case. There is a contemptuous reference to Congress volunteers and categorical denial is given to the stories current regarding the treatment they suffered at the hands of the authorities. Reference is made to "certain newspapers having published wild allegations concerning the working of the Military Court," and another categorical denial is given in the Press Note. The allegations are, the Note declares, "entirely untrue." Government propose to saddle punitive police on Sholapur and the burden of paying for it will fall on those inhabitants "who may be judged responsible for or to have participated in the disturbances." But before this "judging" takes place, Government must in fairness hold a public inquiry the object of which will be to investigate the whole tragic happenings at Sholapur and to determine whether it was at all necessary to impose martial law there. Let it be recalled that after the disturbances of May 8 Government themselves admitted in the communique they issued that the city had remained quiet. What was the necessity of subjecting it to the rigours of martial law, how far were those in charge of the civil administration of Sholapur responsible for the turn that affairs took? These are matters which require an impartial and public investigation and no number of communiques will explain away the necessity and urgency of a public inquiry. The right thing, the just thing for the Government is to institute it immediately. The committee appointed by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has made a handsome gesture to them in its announcement that it will begin work after ascertaining whether Government will appoint a committee of their own. We urge the authorities again to display the wisdom and statesmanship of appointing a committee immediately. That is the only way in which they can assuage public feeling.

TAXING KNOWLEDGE.

—:o:—

At a meeting of the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Sams, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, made the astonishing proposal that in order to help reduce the present annual recurring deficit in his department, the rates for Press telegrams and pstage on registered newspapers should be increased. To the persistent inquiry of Mr. B. Das regarding the difference between the rates for Press messages in India and England this bureaucratic champion of the great idea of taxing knowledge and putting difficulties in the way of cheap dissemination of news had no adequate figures to give. Even the Chairman of the Committee, Sir George Schuster, was constrained to observe that Mr. Sams had not made out a case for increase in the rates. The discussion of the matter was postponed, but this egregious plan to obstruct the growth of newspapers and to prevent their influencing a still wider section of the public deserves to be scotched. What is urgently needed is to secure retrenchment in the higher grades of the Post and Telegraph service. There is far more spent on inspection and direction than is commensurate with the needs of the Department. Economy of expenditure and greater efficiency in dealing with Press messages is what the public is entitled to demand.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

—:o:—

Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy visited the Congress Free Hospital on Wednesday and remarked that "the humanitarian work carried out in the institution deserved every encouragement and support." Such encouragement and support was promptly rendered to this popular institution from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities as a result of Sir Jamshetji's visit. They announced a donation to it of Rs. 10,000. The Parsee community, we are glad to note, is taking a much larger interest in Nationalist politics now than even a few years ago and Parsee youth, both men and women, are to the fore along with other communities in contributing their share of service and sacrifice to the movement. The example of Mrs. Perinben Captain, to whose devoted and unostentatious services to the country for over a decade, Sardar Vallabhbhai paid a handsome tribute yesterday, and the other Parsee lady workers will, we are confident, stimulate them to greater contributions to the service of the country.

UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE

—:o:—

The threat administered by the Government of Bombay in a recent circular to managers of aided schools and to local bodies that their grants-in-aid will be discontinued if they tolerate the preaching of the kind of politics Government dislike and allow school buildings to be "misused" is an unwarranted interference with the freedom of local Self-Governing authorities. The withdrawal of a similar circular by the Direcor of Public Instruction in Assam after that officer had realised the futility of enforcing it should be a warning to the Government of Bombay. By the issue of such a circular they only succeed in exasperating India's rising generation further. Our contemporary, the "Times of India," dutifully eulogising the circular, observed that the business of schools is "to train the young to think for themselves." It is not training them to think for themselves to put vexatious restrictions upon them, upon their teachers and upon local bodies.

ANGRY EVES.

—:o:—

The "Conference of Kenya Women" organised by the East African Women's League held a session on Tuesday at Nairobi and passed resolutions expressing its "grave concern and alarm" over the conclusions of the White Paper on East African policy recently issued by the MacDonald Government. Lip service was paid by the angry Eves to the necessity of safeguarding Native interests "as in the past" but they were afraid that if the recommendations made in the White Paper came into force they would "retard the peaceful and ordered progress" of the East African Territories. In other words the Kenya Whitewomen view with grave disapprobation the slightest departure from the policy enunciated by Lord Delamere and Company of the White-settlers remaining permanent over-lords in British East Africa. But what right had the organisers of the Conference to call it a "Conference of Kenya Women"? Were the representatives of India and Native women allowed at it?

MILL KHADI AN EVIL

ITS HARM TO CAUSE OF PURE KHADDAR.

(By—AN OLD SWADESHIST.)

Now-a-days one sees everywhere white shirts and white caps, but it must be remembered that most of these are made of Khadi manufactured in mills.

Is it a triumph of Mahatma Gandhi's preaching? It is, in the sense that the Khadi propaganda has spread far and wide and that the boycott movement has become popular among the masses.

However, it cannot be denied that in wearing mill khadi the people are following the Mahatma's advice in the letter, and not in the spirit.

AIM AND OBJECT OF KHADI.

The Khadi movement is a special aspect of the Swadeshi movement. That aspect is emphasised by Mahatmaji in his swadeshi propaganda with a particular object in view. The object is to foster cottage and villages industries, to provide a subsidiary occupation to men and women, especially those in villages, to make not only the country but every village self-contained so far as the sartorial needs of the people are conderned, and to encourage simplicity in the mode of living.

These objects are not fulfilled by the wearing of mill khadi.

MENACE TO PURE KHADI.

The khadi manufactured in mills is not a genuine thing. It is an imitation. And an imitation in a serious movement is a dangerous thing. It cannot be called an innocent imitation.

An imitation article causes hurt to the genuine one. The cheap and finer looking mill khadi is sure to kill the costlier and coarser pure khadi, if it is not prevented in time from doing further mischief.

SUICIDAL TO MILL INDUSTRY.

The popularity of mill khadi is also a danger to mill industry however beneficial it may seem to the mill-owners who are manufacturing khadi at present.

The present demand for mill khadi at profitable rates may keep the Indian mill-owners off their guard and they will not be able to face foreign competition successfully when the time for facing it will come.

The demand for khadi and nothing but khadi has adversely told upon the demand for other varieties of piece-goods. The result is that the piece-goods merchants are unable to take deliveries, and consequently a number of mills are finding themselves in difficulty.

We do not want the Indian mills to compete with pure khadi. We want them to compete with foreign manufacturers of piece-goods. The popular enthusiasm for swadeshi movement is affording the Indian mill-owners an opportunity to set their house in order and to make a recovery from the depression from which the Indian mill industry has been suffering during the last few years. This opportunity is being wasted by the Indian mill-owners yielding to the temptation of making hay while the sun shines.

FROM THE MILLWORKERS' POINT.

The mill khadi is an evil also from the millworkers' point of view. The weavers employed in mills engaged in producing khadi are complaining that since the production of khadi began their wages have been reduced to nearly a half of their wages usually earned by them. Thus the popularity of mill khadi has added to the discontent already existing among the millworkers.

The movement that deprives the workers of a portion of their already insufficient wages can never be called a true swadeshi movement.

AGREEMENT NOT ENOUGH.

It is understood that the Bombay millowners have given an undertaking to the Congress leaders that they would no longer manufacture imitation khadi.

So far, so good. But I have my own doubt. Firstly, the temptation created by the demand is too much and it may reasonably be doubted how many mill-owners will successfully resist it. Secondly, if an indiscriminate love for khadi irrespective of its method of manufacture prevails and the wearing of khadi degenerates into a blind fashion, foreign made khadi will get an opportunity to make a bid for its acceptance by the Indian people, especially the illiterate masses It is needless to say that it will be a far worse evil than the khadi produced by Indian mills.

STOP THE DEMAND.

The essential thing is, therefore, to stop the demand altogether for mill khadi. The masses must be given to understand clearly and emphatically that khadi is not a fashion, but it is a high principle that will brook no imitation.

I will not mind if fancy prices are paid by the public for "Shuddha" (hand-spun and hand-woven) khadi provided the bulk of the money reaches the actual producers and the middle-men are not allowed more than what they deserve for their labour. That money will go to feed the poor workers and peasants, men and women, who are generally half-starved. The worth of the money in quality and quantity must be secured to the public.

Those who are unable to obtain pure khadi or unwilling to pay the price at which it is sold, purchase swadeshi mill cloth, but they should shun mill khadi as a dangerous thing. They may pay a little higher price to the swadeshi mill cloth than what is asked for foreign article of the same quantity.

In short, mill khadi is a fraud as well as self-deception. It is a menace to the real khadi movement and a disguised danger to the Indian mill industry.

The boycott of mill khadi may rightly be advocated during this boycott week.

BANDE MATARAM.

My Motherland I sing,
Her splendid streams, her glorious trees,
The zephyr from the far-off Vindhyan heights,
Her fields of waving corn;
The rapturous radiance of her moonlit nights,
The trees in flower that sweetly vocal are,
The happy blessed Motherland;
Her will by seventy million throats extolled,
Her power twice seventy million arms uphold,
Her strength let no man scorn.
Thou art my head, thou art my heart,
My life and soul art thou,
My soul, my worship and my art;
Before thy feet I bow.
As Durga, scourage of all thy foes,
As Lakshmi, bowered in the flower
That in the water grows;
As Vani, wisdom, power,
The source of all our might,
Our every temple doth thy form enfold,
Unequalled, tender, happy, pure.
Of splendid streams, of glorious trees,
My Motherland I sing,
The stainless charms that e'er endure;
And verdant banks and wholesome breeze,
That with her praise ring.

—BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTERJI,
(Translated by Mr. Lee.)

(From "National Anthems" compiled by R. K. PRABHU.)

Sow the seed, withdraw the curtain
Clear the way!

Men of action, aid and cheer them,
As ye may!

There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a flower about to blow;
There's a midnight blackness changing
Into grey

Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Once the welcome light has broken,
Who shall say
What the unimagined glories
Of the day?
What the evil that shall perish
In its ray?

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper, aid it type
Aid it, for the hour is ripe;
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play

Men of thought and men of action
Clear the way!

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
From the day;

And a brazen wrong to crumble
Into clay.

Lo! the Right's about to conquer
Clear the way!

With the Right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door;
With the giant Wrong shall fall
Many others great and small,
That for ages long have held us
For their prey.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

BE UP & STIRRING.

—:o:—

By CHARLES MACKAY (1814-1889)

Men of thought! be up and stirring
night and day:

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Half True.

For the last few days the "Times of India" has been urging upon Government immediately to do something to rally the Moderates. It wants Government to frame invitations to the Round Table Conference so that the co-operation of what Mr. Sastri calls "intelligent and responsible Indian representatives" may be assured. For, as our contemporary says: "There is no use announcing a Conference which is not likely to be attended by those on whom will rest the onus of putting the new constitution into practice." This in itself is quite true and we congratulate our contemporary not only on having discovered it but also on continually urging it on Government ever since it made the discovery.

The Full Truth

But it is only half the truth. The other half that is even more important is this that there is no use putting a constitution into practice unless it carries with it the consent, active or tacit, of those who are to be governed by it. Otherwise it will lead to trouble more serious than the present crisis which has wrung this appeal from an unwilling Anglo-Indian paper. We hope the "intelligent and responsible Indian representatives" will bear this obvious fact in mind and not embark on an adventure of constitution-making before the National demand is accepted.

Journalism In Karwar.

A correspondent sends us cuttings from a paper called "Vichari" which is published every ten days from Karwar. The paper is bi-lingual the English portion being free from restraints imposed by the rules of Grammar and Composition. Our correspondent alleges that copies of the paper are sent to every Patel and 'shanbhog' at Government expense. If this allegation is true will the Government of Bombay say whether they associate themselves with the sentiments expressed in the paper. For instance "His (Gandhiji's) hypocrisy has become known as clear as day light", "the use of Khaddar is a crime—nay a social sin"....a direct insult to the British Crown Therefore the wearing of Khaddar by Government servants is objectionable and insulting and "Gandhi's teachings on veiled violence....." We hope the Director of Public Information will issue a contradiction or an explanation immediately. As to the Collector, we would have offered him a piece of friendly advice, but we are informed that he hates the "Chronicle" to the extent of having ordered postal authorities not to forward letters addressed to its editor.

Was It A Blunder?

Lord Beatty raised the issue of the ratification of the proposed Five Power Naval Treaty in the House of Lords on Wednesday and his speech was a captious criticism of the work of the recent London Naval Conference. He characterised the conclusions arrived at the Conference as a "great and deplorable blunder" and Lord Jellicoe, Admiral of the Fleet, expressed the fullest agreement with Lord Beatty. But in fairness to the MacDonald Government it must be said that although their adroit move, in collusion with the American Government, to secure a separate Three Power Naval understanding between Britain America and Japan, considerably marred the value of the London deliberations, they did make a definite attempt to secure practical agreement amongst the five great naval powers of the world on the question of reduction in naval strengths. The Tories knew this and that is why the debate in the Lords fizzled out after the outbursts by the die-hards.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH BY JULY 15.

Duty Of Students.

BOYCOTT OF GOVT. LOANS URGED.

Working Committee's Resolutions.

"Young India" publishes the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee held June 27, with the following note from the office of A. I. C. C.

The All-India Working Committee commenced its sittings at Allahabad on the 27th June. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Committee. In some of these a few references are missing which were to have been inserted by the office, but, for the present, they are not available. The only subject on which no resolution has been put into form owing to Panditji's arrest is the one on the general situation.—A. I. C. C. Office.

ARRANGEMENT WITH MILL-OWNERS.

By the first resolution the Committee confirms the arrangement reached by the Acting President with the Ahmedabad mill owners fully set out in Appendix A whereby the said mill owners have agreed to take effective steps to prevent the production of cloth which can be mistaken for Khadi and to provide for shortage of Khadi by making available to the consumer Swadeshi cloth made of Indian yarn manufactured by themselves or other Indian owned and Indian managed mills up to the end of October 1930 at prices not exceeding those that prevailed on or about the 12 March 1930 in case he market prices rise higher during the interval.

The Committee authorises the Acting President to represent the Congress on the Joint Board to be constituted under the said arrangement.

The Committee notes with satisfaction that some of the Bombay mill owners have also agreed to fix prices as aforesaid for similar cloth of their manufacture and calls upon them and other mills in the country to fall into line with Ahmedabad on the other particulars agreed upon by the latter.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

In the second resolution the Working Committee notes with satisfaction the progress made in the boycott of foreign cloth in a very large number of cities, towns and villages and appreciates the patriotic spirit of the dealers who have in pursuance of the resolutions of the Committee not only stopped the sale of such cloth but have also agreed to cancel orders already placed and refrain from placing fresh orders, thereby causing a very considerable fall in the imports of all foreign textile goods. The Committee calls upon the dealers in foreign cloth in places where they have not yet stopped the sale of such cloth to stop such sales forthwith and on their failure to do so directs the Congress organizations concerned to enforce strict and vigorous picketing of the shops of such dealers. The Committee expects the sales of foreign cloth will be stopped everywhere in India before the 15th July 1930 and calls upon the Provincial Congress Committees to make a full report on that day. Congress organizations are hereby reminded that they are precluded from entering into or accepting any arrangement with dealers of foreign cloth permitting sale of such cloth for any period.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

The Committee also calls upon all Congress organisations and the country at large to take more rigorous steps to bring about a complete boycott of British goods generally than have so far been taken by giving perference to goods of non-British manufacture wherever similar Swadeshi goods are not available.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

In another resolution the Working Committee calls attention to the resolution of the Indian National Congress passed at Gaya in 1922 and at Lahore in 1929 whereby the Congress repudiated the financial burdens and obligations directly or indirectly imposed on India by the foreign administration except such burdens and obligations as are adjudged to be just by an independent tribunal and advises the Indian public not to buy or accept any fresh bonds of the Government of India whether as new investment or in conversion of their existing holdings of the same or similar bonds.

DEMAND GOLD.

Another resolution of the Committee says that whereas the present legal tender value in exchage of the silver rupee in India has been fixed arbitrarily by the British Government in the teeth of strong public opposition, while the intrinsic value of the rupee is not even a third of the legal tender value so fixed, and whereas there is imminent likelihood of further depreciation of the value of the rupee the Working Committee strongly advises the people of India not to accept rupees or currency notes in payment of any claims against the Government but to insist on payment in gold wherever possible. The Committee further advises the people to take the earliest opportunity to convert all their currency holdings of rupees or notes into gold and particularly to insist on all payments for their exports to be made in gold only.

STUDENTS AND COLLEGES.

In the opinion of the Committee the time has arrived when students of Indian colleges should take their full share in the movement for national freedom and directs all Provincial Committees to call upon such students within their respective jurisdictions to place their services at the disposal of the Congress in such manner and to such extent including complete suspension of their studies as the exigencies of the national movement may require. The Committee trusts that all students will readily respond to such call.

"CARRY ON."

Another resolution of the Committee says that whereas in pursuance of the policy of repression the Government has declared a certain number of Provincial and District Congress Committees and other subordinate and allied organisations as unlawful Associations, and whereas it is likely that other Congress Committees and organisations may be similarly declared unlawful Associations in the near future, this Committee directs the Committees and organisations affected by those declarations, and those that may hereafter be similarly affected, to continue to function as before, and carry out the Congress programme notwithstanding such declarations.

RESOLUTION REGARDING POLICE.

With reference to the declaration of the U. P. Governor-in-Council forfeiting copies of Resolution No. 6 of the Committee about the military and police forces passed at its meeting held on the 7th June, the Committee maintains that the use made of the military and the police by the Government would have fully justified it in passing a much stronger resolution but for the present it was considered sufficient to pass the resolution as it stands containing as it does merely an accurate statement of the existing law on the subject.

PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION.

The Committee notes that the Government has since the last meeting of this Committee continued its headlong career of relentless repression to stifle the Satyagraha movement and congratulates the country on the stand made by the people and reiterates its warning to the Government that the people of India will continue their fight for freedom to the bitter end.

SHOLAPUR.

Another resolution says:—

The Committee is amazed at the incredible statement made in the communique of the Bombay Government that prominent people of Sholapur have requested the Government to continue the operation of Martial Law until the Ekadashi fair held at Pandharpur 45 miles from Sholapur. The Committee is in possession of reliable information that the people of Sholapur have always believed that there was no justification for the introduction of Martial Law and have all along been strongly opposed to its continuance. The Committee puts on record its considered opinion that even on the Bombay Government's own showing there was no justification for the continuance of Martial Law so long, and that there is now not even a shadow of pretence to keep it in force any longer.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN.

The Committee notes with grateful appreciation that the women of India are continuing to take an increasing part in the national movement and bravely suffering assaults, ill-treatment and imprisonment. In particular the Committee offers its respectful congratulations to Shrimati Urmila Devi, President of the Nari Satyagraha Sangha of Calcutta, and her colleagues and other ladies in all parts of the country who have been arrested and imprisoned for the patriotic services they rendered in picketing and other Congress work.

TALUKADARS CONGRATULATED

The Working Committee puts on record its high appreciation of the patriotic action taken by Kunwar Suresh Singh of Kalakankar and Kunwar Saheb of Manekpur and appeals to the other scions of the families of Taluqdars of Oudh and other landed magnates in India to follow their noble example and take open part in the national movement regardless of consequences.

The Committee congratulates Shree Purshottamdas Tandon, Shree Shivprasad Gupta, Sardar Shardul Singh Caveeshvar and Shree M. Krishna Rao, members of this Committee, on their arrest and conviction for their patriotic activities in carrying on the campaign of civil disobedience.

LATE MR. JAGJIVAN.

This Committee expresses its deep grief at the death of Sheth Revashankar Jagjivan Jhaveri who was Hony. Treasurer of the Congress for a number of years, and places on record its gratitude for the many services he rendered to the Congress and the Nation.

This Committee conveys its respectful condolences to the members of his bereaved family.

The Committee invites the attention of the Provincial Congress Committee to Resolution V of the Lahore Congress relating to the dates of annual sessions of the Congress, and to Reslution 6 of the Working Committee dated 15th May 1930 fixing the annual elections to the A. I. C. C. for January, and requests the Provincial Congress Committees to modify, in accordance therewith, their rules governing the elections to Provincial Congress Committees and to their subordinate Committees.

In view however of the fact that meetings of the Provincial Congress Committees are in the existing conditions difficult, if not impossible, of holding, the Committee authorizes the Executive Committee of Provincial Congress Committees to make the necessary alterations in the rules regarding elections.

—:o:—

LATHI CHARGE ON PEACEFUL COLLEGIANS PROCESSION.

(Continued from page 1.)

through the Sir Phirozesha Mehta Road and the police did not obstruct them.

MANY INJURED TREATED.

During the day the Congress Hospital treated 27 victims of the lathi charges. Out of these 15 were treated in the ambulance car itself while the rest were treated at the Congress Hospital.

The name of these treated in the Hospital are:—

Messrs. A. K. Talvalkar and Nene (Students of the Grant Medical College), Maganlal Dhanji, Ramneklal Chaganlal, Byramji Bomanji, Arojsha Rustomji, Natwarlal Keshavlal, Achratlal Vakharia, Sadruddin Karim Rahimtoola, Tanoo Sakharam, S. R. Mogre.

Shankar Vithoba, who was suffering from rather serious injuries, was admitted in the hospital.

THE LATHI COMES BACK AT HORNBY ROAD.

—:o:—

An Eye-witness writes:—

First, possibly, the rains for a week or so and then possibly the threat of Whiteaway's tenants may have been responsible for a few days' suspension of police activity outside of Whiteaway's Stores. But since yesterday evening the lathi has come back.

To-day between 12-45 p.m. and 2-15 p.m. the police were again active. The crowd was by no means violent if a little exuberant. The trouble started when a few youths carrying national flags tried to get past the police posted just across the Fire Brigade station opposite the Whiteaways. Lathis were used on them as well as on individuals in the crowd. At least four injured were removed by the Congress Ambulance.

Three youths carrying the flag were rough-handled when they tried to pass by the police along the stretch of Hornby Road directly opposite Whiteaways. They desisted only when they had been beaten down under lathi blows and had to be removed by Congress stretcher-bearers.

Innocent passers-by, among them one Parsi, came in for some blows at the hands of two constables posted near the Fire Brigade station, who were finally restrained by a sergeant and shifted elsewhere. The Parsi who was inoffensively standing being suddenly assaulted, took hold of the policeman's lathi, but was belaboured by another policeman and only rescued through the intervention of a less-aggressively-inclined sergeant. The injured man was removed in an ambulance.

BOYCOTT WEEK IN BOMBAY.

Volunteers Carry Swadeshi Gospel From House To House.

The fourth day of the "Boycott Week" was celebrated in Bombay in an enthusiastic manner on Thursday, 600 Congress volunteers participated in the day's activities. Several lorries filled with volunteers paraded the streets distributing pamphlets, selling stamps and shouting "Boycott" slogans.

A batch of volunteers continued to go round on house-to-house visits for the collection of Swadeshi pledges. The Congress office has exhausted the printed pledge forms, owing to the heavy demand on them. New forms have, however, been promptly printed and sent out in the city through the volunteers.

200,000 SIGN SWADESHI PLEDGE

It is understood, nearly two lakhs of people have signed the Swadeshi pledge.

Collegians and school boys joined in the celebrations and several processions marched through the streets raising shouts of "Boycott British Goods."

100,000 FLAGS FOR SALE.

Over a lakh of national flags will be offered for sale to the public on Friday which is named the Flag Day.

SWADESHI VARIETY SHOW.

—:o:—

Boycott Week Celebrations.

A distinctly successful Variety Show was presented by College girls and boys at the Blavatsky Lodge on Thursday evening in celebration of the "Boycott Week".

The show was very largely patronised and showed in a striking manner how the country would be benefitted by encouraging Swadeshi and building up Swadeshi industries.

There were over 10 items on the programme, every one of which contributed to the central theme of Swadeshi.

The tableau representing how India was being exploited by "John Bull" were rendered in an able manner, Miss Manek Kabadi, in the role of Hind Mata, being particularly successful. Miss Kauvery Choudhary was equally at home in her part.

Another scene depicted how Indian industries were languishing. A lady heavily bandaged lying on a cot represented the industries. Another young lady named Dr. Boycott administers a boycott doze and to the Indian industries bloom into a young healthy girl. This tableau was particularly striking.

There will be two shows on Friday at Keshav Baug, one at 6 p.m. and the next at 8 p.m.

—:o:—

To-day At Land Wadi.

The Boycott Week Committee have decided to change the place of to-day's Variety Entertainment organised in support of the Boycott Week Campaign, due to the huge audience that attended yesterday's performances.

Instead of holding the Entertainment to-night at Keshav Baug, as previously announced, the same will be held in Laud's Wadi, C. P. Tank, Girgaum, to avoid disappointment to the large number of people that have applied for admission.

The first performance will commence at 6 p.m. and the second one at 8 p.m.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE CORPS.

—:o:—

Bai Shirinbai has donated a sum of Rs. 35 to the fund for the proposed Muslim Ambulance Corps to be organised under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE'S WIRE TO GOVERNMENT.

At the meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee held in Bombay on the 1st July; the following resolution was passed and telegraphed to the Government of India:—

"The Indian Central Cotton Committee desire to draw the attention of the Government of India to the present low level of cotton prices which are below the cost of growing and the resultant injury to the growers and to the economic condition of the country. The Committee consider that effective practical means should be devised for alleviating the risk of ruin to the cotton grower if the growing crop is to be marketed at or about Rs. 140 for Bengals. Rs. 170 for Oomras and Rs. 200 for Broach.

The Committee also ask the local Sub-Committee to confer with the Government of India in this connection should Government desire to consult them."

THE FLAG DAY.

—:o:—

Congress Appeal To Bombay.

EVERY HOUSE A CONGRESS HOUSE.

Every House A Boycott House.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

There has been so far a wonderful response to the Boycott Week campaign since it was inaugurated on Monday last.

There has been ever since then ample evidence that every man, woman and child in this city has realised the deep significance of the Boycott movement throughout the length and breadth of India.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

Now we desire you to respond once again in answer to the policy of repression which has culminated in the arrest of the Acting President of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Motilal Nehru and in declaring the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee as an unlawful institution.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

How best can you do that? You can do it by giving a distinct lead to the whole of India in creating All-India Congress Committees in every home, in every town and in every city. So, let us dedicate to-day (Friday) 4th as our

"FLAG DAY."

to (1) Propagate Swadeshi and (2) Complete Boycott of British Goods. Let us on the Flag Day bring the Congress into every Home.

Let us on the Flag Day see that our Congress Flag flies, high and unsullied over the tops of our houses and helmets, temples and towns.

On the Flag Day let us see that every House is a Congress House House is a Boycott House.

LILAVATI MUNSHI,
VRAJLAL RAICHAND,
G. DESAI,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
BOYCOTT COMMITTEE,
B.P.C.C.

LEST WE FORGET.

—:o:—

To-day Is Flag Day.

(Through the Boycott Committee.)

To-day is Bombay's Flag Day when every house, every chawl, every moholla and every street will unfurl the Tricoloured Flag of India, which stands for Truth, Non-violence and Peace.

To-day, in Bombay every house shall be a Congress house, every man a Congress man and every woman a Congress woman, unfurling the National Flag.

If you have not got the Flag, do not forget to get it from the 300 women volunteers who will be going round the city in the service of the country.

CONGRESS FLAG FOR CORPORATION

—:o:—

B. P. C. C.'s Present

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Boycott Committee of the B.P.C.C. has sent the following letter to the President and members of the Municipal Corporation.

To-morrow having been fixed as a Flag Day we have the pleasure to send you herewith a Special Flag prepared for the purpose for being hoisted on the Municipal Corporation Building which is counted as an Institution of the people. We trust you will accept this from us and hoist it as requested.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH SUGAR.

In the extraordinary general meeting of the Sugar Merchants' Association held on the 2nd instant a resolution was passed unanimously, to boycott British refined sugar and has urged all its members and certified brokers effectively to act upto this resolution.

A RESOLUTION REGRETTING GOVT.'S METHODS.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held on Tuesday.

"The Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, regret very much to find that inspite of the unanimous opinion of the commercial community that conciliatory measures should be adopted to meet the present situation, Government have aggravated the present tense atmosphere by arresting and sentencing Pandit Motilal Nehru at this juncture."

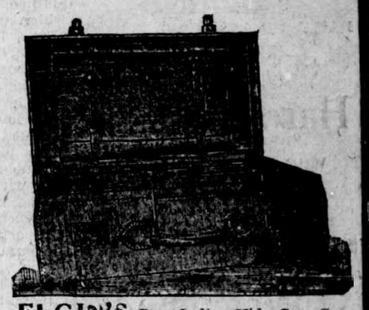
A NEW CYCLOSTYLE BULLETIN FOR BOMBAY.

A new addition to the cyclostyle bulletins in Bombay is the issue of "Revolt", an organ of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha of Bombay. The first issue was out on Thursday.

INDIA CAN MAKE ANYTHING.

Indian Leather
Indian Labour
Indian Capital
Indian Management.

Apply for OUR FREE CATALOGUE



ELGIN'S Best Indian Hide Suit Case.
A PRIDE TO THE OWNER.

Are you Particular for Quality? Keen for Prices and Searching for NOVELTIES?

THEN INSPECT ELGIN'S SHOW ROOM.

If your requirements are not available from Stock They are sure to make to your order at a short notice

ELGIN LEATHER WORKS,

SHOW ROOM, OFFICE AND WORKS:
C. 109, Esplanade Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Bombay.

WHITEAWAY'S—A CROWDED CENTRE AGAIN.

Never-Subsiding Boycott Slogan.

Thursday, July 3.

The crowd at Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. is again swelling for the past two days and police constables and officers are again posted in the arcade to maintain law and order. On Thursday, owing to the arrest of Mrs. Perin Captain, the crowd was more demonstrative than usual, and thundering shouts of "Boycott British Goods" were heard at the approach of customers. This gave an opportunity to the photographers and cinema film operators to take snap-shots and pictures and they were seen busy with their cameras immortalsing the incidents of the day.

Thirteen volunteers who were arrested the previous afternoon were placed before Mr. Khandalawala and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Till 2 p.m. twelve volunteers were arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops in the Fort area.

The total number of arrests for the day was 24 and 30 convicted which included the 13 convicted in the morning.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING.

—:o:—

The Desh Sevikas picketed the toddy shops as usual in the city. The liquor picketing by Congress volunteers in the city and Dadar and Parel was also continued as usual.

THREE PICKETERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Three members of the public were arrested by the police on Thursday for picketing foreign cloth shops in Fort. They were:—Radha Krishna, Shankar Vitha and Guru Dev.

CALL TO DESH SEVIKAS.

—:o:—

Desh Sevikas who are engaged in picketing cloth shops should meet at Congress House at 9 o'clock in the morning for selling flags.

Liquor picketing Sevikas should meet at Congress House at 4 p.m.

Sardar Has A Busy Day In City

Sardar Vallabhbhai spent a day crowded with engagements on Thursday. In the morning he was in conference with Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram and some prominent Bombay merchants.

The question of boycott, it is understood, loomed large in the discussions.

On Friday Sardar Vallabhbhai visits Vile Parle at 7 a.m. and addresses a meeting of students at

MRS. PERIN CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

in jail at Poona and Mr. Noormohmed Valibhai were not executed and the prosecution proposed to place all five together to-day, viz: Mrs. Perin Captain, Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Noormohmed Valibhai and the two War Council's secretaries. A stream of ladies kept on visiting Mrs. Perin Captain at the Esplanade Police Lock up during the day.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ADJOURNED.

—:o:—

The Municipal Corporation adjourned on Thursday without transacting any business to protest against the arrest of Mrs. Perin Captain. Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin moved adjournment of the House. Mr. Hirjeebehdin said Mrs. Captain was an accomplished lady and was the grand daughter of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji popularly known as the Grand Old Man of India. Mrs. Captain was a lady of sound and sober views and took her education in England. It was Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji who first started the idea of swaraj for India and Mrs. Captain took her education in England under the guidance of her revered grand father. Self sacrifice and service were the motto of her life and she was acting up to her honest conviction with courage. In doing service to her country she realised the dangers she was running with the result that she was arrested that morning.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay seconded the proposition.

Mr. H. M. Chowna opposed the proposition and said there were some members who were taking undue advantage of the forebearance of the president. He appealed to the president to use his discretion and disallow the motion as there were some councillors determined to defy the government. He warned those councillors that government were also determined to put a stop to their agitation. There was no necessity to adjourn the House on the arrest of person. He concluded by saying that there were some councillors who were out for mischief and therefore they brought the adpournment motions.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji: The word "mischief" is objectionable.

Sir V. A. Dabholker: It is not unparliamentary.

The president then put the proposition to vote and declared it carried, by overwhelming majority.

In adjourning the House Mr. H. A. Laljee the president remarked he did not mind in the least what Mr. Chowna said. He (president) fully sympathised with what was said in the House. He realised the feeling of the members and he thought it was not right to go on with the business of the House when the members were not in a proper frame of mind.

The corporation then adjourned without fixing any date.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

—:o:—

Bombay, (Thursday).

The Stock Exchange remains entirely closed to-day, and the Cotton market closed at 1 p.m.

HINDUSTANI MERCHANTS OBSERVE.

The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association also transacted no business in hundred and observed complete hartal.

The Sugar Market, Gum Bazar, Shroff Association were closed yesterday as a protest against Mrs. Perin Captain's arrest.

MRS. PERIN CAPTAIN CONGRATULATED.

A meeting of the members of the staff of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, was held in their office when a resolution congratulating Mrs. Perin Captain on her arrest and condemning the repressive policy of the Government were passed. Mr. C. C. Shah, Solicitor, presided.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
DAILY 6-15 and 10 p.m.
SEE and HEAR
Harold Lloyd
WHO WILL DELIVER
10,000
Laughs and Thrills to Everyone who will
Welcome Danger
His First Talking Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
BEBE DANIELS
in
'A KISS IN A TAXI
A young woman with 50 Lovers and but one love in a Paris Cafe whose pinchant for throwing crockery at the heads of her admirers.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOLORES COSTELLO
in
'A MILLION BID
Virginal Beauty on the Auction Block.
A Special Programme of Music on The New Electrical Reproducer.

TO-DAY
AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
AT THE
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Rd., (Queen's Rd. End)
'Phone 41561.
"SAL OF SINGAPORE"
Featuring
PHYLLIS HAVER
ALAN HALE & FRED KOHLER.
Also Showing
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
PATHE AUDIO REVIEW NO. 7
and
LOVE'S MEMORY-SONG.
COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY
ROD LA ROCQUE
in
"LOVE OVER NIGHT"
picture packed with laughs

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
HEAR
RAMON NOVARRO
Sing for the first time in
THE PAGAN
Haunting as a native Melody—Sweet as the flowers of the Islands!
Also an Atmospheric Scene in which the Famous Dancer
TUAVIVI
Appears in Select
HAWAIIAN HULA DANCES

RIALTO CINEMA
Daily At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Beautiful Indian Actress
ZUBEIDA
In And as a
DEVADASI
(BRIDE OF THE GODS)
Sub-Titles of the Story in GUJARATI, HINDI & ENGLISH
Special Indian Music by
PROF. DEODHAR'S ORCHESTRA
Also the Bengali Dance
Miravati Devi
in the
GOPI DANCE, RADHA-KRISHNA DANCE.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—
Bombay, July 3.

As a protest against the arrest of War Council members of the B. P. C. C. the cotton market remained open for one hour during which cotton prices reached to a new low level. The New York market was steady and prices in the local market opened at Rs. 200 for Broach J/A. delvery. At this level there was heavy nervous long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 193. Japanese firms took advantage of the decline and their buying resulted in a partial recovery and the market closed at 1 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A 195.
Broach A/M 227/8.
Oomra July 150/8.
Oomra D/J 181.
Bengal July 134/8.
Bengal D/J 160.
Broach A/M Highest 230/8.
Broach A/M. Lowest 225/8.

READY COTTON SALES.
—:o:—
Bombay, July 3.

100 Bussan & Co. Broach 196
100 E. Spinner & Co. Nandura 157
100 Do. Banusa 156
100 P. Crystal & Co. Malkapur 151
100 Do. Akola 151
100 Bombay & Co. Sindhuni 152½
165 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Comptah 228
134 Japan T. & Co. Khamgaon 155
136 Ralli Bros. Dharwa 150
101 B. Karshandas Khamgaon 157

ROOM RATE.
—:o:—
Bombay, July 3.

Bengal 134 July.
Bengal 159 D.J.
Broach 197 J./A.
Broach 228 A./J.
Oomra 151 July.
Oomra 182 D./J.

—:o:—
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, July 2.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C £16 3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £105 1|2
National Bank of India £42
Funding Loan 4 per cent £ 90 3|4
Conversion Loan 3 1|2 per cent. £78 5|8
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent. £100
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £46 1|2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £51 3|4
Indian Stock, 3 1|2 per rent. Sterling Loan £60 1|2
Consols 2 1|2 per cent. £55 1|2
War Loan 5 per cefit. £103 3|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94 3|8

LONDON SILVER
London, July 2
Silver—Market is quiet.
London, July 2.
Spot 15 9|16
Forward 15 7|16

—:o:—
LONDON GOLD
London, July 2.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4|5|0-5|8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, July 2.
July close at 6s. 11 3/4d.—1/2d.
Oct. close at 7s. 1 7/8d.—1/2d.
Dec. close at 7s. 3 5/8d.—7/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market:—
Liverpool, July 2.
July per bushel Dols. 91-3/4 up 7/8.
Sept. per bushel Dols 95-1/2 up 5/8.
Dec. per bushel Dols. 101-1/4 up 1/2.
Argentine Linseed Quotations:
Aug. 18.43—14.
Sept. 18.53—16.
Wheat Cables:—
(1) "Market steady, fair export business causing improvement but rain reported Australia.'
(2) "Some reports rain in Canada."

—:o:—
LONDON EXCHANGES
London, July 2.

T T London on Berln 20.39
T T London on Amsterdam 12.09
T T London on Brussels 34.82
T T London on Madrid 41.80
T T London on Milan 92.81
T T London on Berne 25.07
T T London on Paris 123.16
T T London on Prague 162.87

Amusements.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EDDIE POLO
in
THE SECRET POLICE
NEXT SATURDAY
A perfect Blend of Romance, Thrills, Comedy, Melodrama and Sensation!
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"HIS MAJESTY THE AMERICAN"

Raw Cotton Situation.

INDIAN COTTON RS. 50/- BELOW PARITY.

Satisfactory Export Demand.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly Cotton Market report on the 3rd inst.:—

During the week under review, although weather conditions for the growing crop have continued favourable, the market has been more two-sided than has been the case for several weeks. The usual favourable June conditions have allowed the crop to make good progress but the fears of setbacks during July and August, combined with the low price level, have acted as a restraint on bearish activity. Whilst we must admit that World trade conditions are not so favourable as they were four seasons ago, what followed the low prices that year is still fresh in the memory of cotton dealers.

Last month's estimates of consumption of American cotton make poor reading, but it must be remembered that the figures published a day or two ago by Garside covered the recent period when spot cotton was ruling at an appreciable premium over future months and consumers naturally curtailed production. Now that this premium has practically disappeared there is a probability of better consumption and export figures. During the next two months the market will be affected largely by weather conditions, but in view of the low price level we are of opinion short sales are dangerous.

We have had a poor market in Bombay. In spite of the moderate recovery in America local quotations are slightly lower. This has been the result of the local political situation. There has however been quite a satisfactory export demand which we believe would have been even better but for the closing of the market. When outside buyers hear that our market is closed, they naturally conclude the political situation is worse, and lower their bids in the hope they will secure their supplies of Indian cotton at cheaper rates. Before healthy conditions can be recovered in this market it is essential our Bombay stock should be appreciably reduced and this object will not be attained if our market is kept closed every other day. As it is, our old crop cotton is about Rs. 50/- below parity as compared with Americans and there should be no difficulty in moving a large portion of our stock into consuming channels at this attractive level.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Weekly Weather Report Favourable.

OPERATORS AWAITING FRESH DEVELOPMENTS.

Bombay, July 3.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures market ruled quiet but steady and prices after fluctuating within a range of 13 points closed at a rise of 1 to 5 points. The weekly Government Weather report states that the warm and dry weather has been mostly favourable and generally satisfactory. Messrs. A. Norden and Co., estimate the condition at 70.5 per cent. Operators are awaiting further developments before increasing their risks.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 8 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at a decline of 9 points.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened weak at a rise of 5 points and declined on scattered selling and absence of demand. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 7 points to 7.57d. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures ruled rather steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 4 points while Egyptian prices declined 7 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.
—:o:—
N. Y. October highest 13.39 plus.2 lowest 13.26—11.
N. Y. December Highest 13.54 (close) lowest 13.40 (10.48 a.m.)
Liverpool:—"Reports rains and cooler weather North-West Texas."
Reuter:—Market was dull and featureless, Traders adopting a waiting attitude.

New York, July 2.
October 13.39 plus 02
December 13.54 plus 03
January 13.56—
Middling Spot 13.60—05

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS
—:o:—
New York, July 2.
October 13.11 plus 02
December 13.29 plus 05
January 13.34 plus 02
March 13.50—01
May 13.72 plus 01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 2.
July 13.05—08
October 13.11—0
Middling Spot 12.76—09

New York, July 2.
New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at cloing time).
July Unquoted
October 13.26
Octber, (New Contract) 12.98
New York, 11.45 a.m.
July 13.37
October 13.27
October (New Contract) 13.00

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, July 2.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 1,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 10,000 bales.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
New York, July 2.
Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality, Spot 8 1|8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
—:o:—
Liverpool, July 2.

July	7.18	7.16 plus 03
August		7.07 plus 03
September		7.01 plus 02
October	6.99	6.96 plus 02
November		6.96 plus 02
December		6.97 plus 01
January	7.03	6.99 plus 01
February		7.02 plus 01
March	——	7.07 plus 01
April		7.10 plus 01
May	7.17	7.14 plus 01
June		7.16 plus 01
July		7.18 plus 01
Middling Spot		7.57 plus 07

—:o:—
INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, July 2.

Scindea Fully Good	4.15
Scindea, Fine	4.40
Scindea, Superfine	4.65
Bengal, Good	3.90
Bengal, Fully Good	4.25
Bengal, Fine	4.40
Oomra. Good	4.15
Oomra, Fully Good	4.45
Oomra, Fine	4.75
Broach, Fully Good	5.10
Broach, Fine	5.35
Broach, Superfine	5.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON
—:o:—
Liverpool, July 2.

July	10.99
November	11.24
December	11.35
January	11.35
March	11.47
May	11.57
F. G. F. Sakells Spot	12.10

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET
London, July 2.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1|2 lbs Cargoes, Jul|Aug sellers 34|9
Barletta Russo, per 62 1|2 lbs. Cargoes, Jul|Aug sellers 34|3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July sellers 37|3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels July paid 34|10 1|2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
—:o:—
London, July 2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Calcutta, Jul|Sept. per cwt. 8|3
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Calcutta, Oct|Dec per cwt. 8|3
C and F Bombay, Jul|Sept per cwt 8.4
C and F Karachi, Jul|Sept per cwt. 8|4

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July 2.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, Jul|Aug. paid £5|10|0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton, Jul|Aug. sellers £14|2|6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Jul|Aug sellers £14|0|0

LONDON RUBBER
—:o:—
London, July 2.
Rubber, Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Sellers Spot 6-1|8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, July 2.
Demand Bills 486.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON BALES
—:o:—
Liverpool, July 2.
Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 300 bales.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 3.

B. C. RATE:
T. T. 1|5 25|32.
B. C. RATE:
D. D. 1|5 13|16.
LONDON BANKS:
Selling TT 1/5 13/16 July.
Selling D. D. 1|5 27|32
Selling TT 1-5 25-32 Aug.-Dec.
Buying T. T. 1|5 7|8.
Buying D. D. 1|5 29|32 Mail.
Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 July.
Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 Aug./Sept.
NEW YORK BANKS:
New York B. C. Rate T. T. 278.
Selling T. T. 277 1|2.
BANKS:
Buying T. T. 276 1|4.
PARIS BANKS:
Selling D. D. 916.
Buying D. D. 926.
Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN BANKS:
Selling T. T. 137 1|4
Buying 60 Days 134 3|4.
HONGKONG BANKS:
Selling D D 86 1/4
SHANGHAI BANKS:
Selling D D 102 3/4
SINGAPORE BANKS:
Selling D. D. 156 1|4.
JAVA BANKS:
Selling D. D. 89 3|8.
CROSS RATE:
New York/London 4.86 5/32 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 7/8 3rd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 2nd inst.
London/Paris 123.65 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.815 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.07 2nd inst.
London/Italy 92.50 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-0 5/8 1st inst. £4-5-0 5/8 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 15 11/16 1st inst. 15 9/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 15 9/16 1st inst. 15 7/16 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 1st inst. 33 3/4 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/16 per cent 1st inst. 2 1/4 per cent. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 5/8 per cent 1st inst. 2 5/8 per cent 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos 4 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 3|4 per cent. 12 Months 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver. Quiet. Poor support. China sold. Buyers satisfied.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, July 3.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76|2.
4 1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|4.
4 1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|9
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96-4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102|8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 91
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|12.
Forward Rates 16th July Settlement 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-3-0
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65-3-0
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
—:o:—
Bombay, July 3.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/4 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 4 3/4 per cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of Inda rate.—6 per cent.

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 1,20,00,000
CLAIMS PAID Rs. 70 LAKHS
POLICIES IN FORCE OVER Rs. 6 Crores
ANNUAL INCOME Rs. 32 LAKHS
Highest Bonuses
Low Premiums

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Zam-Buk
GROWS NEW SKIN.

HEAVY RAIN IN C. P.

—:o:—

Pachmarhi Reports 10 Inches In 24 Hours.

POONA, July 3.

Yesterday's depression has moved westwards to Seoni and has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in Central Provinces. Pachmarhi reports ten inches. Monsoon is active in Gujarat, the North Deccan and West Central India and in Chota Nagpur, Orissa Assam and Lower Burma and has extended into South Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, East Central India, Kumaon Hills, East and North Punjab, Sind, East Rajputana, Gujarat and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the North-West Frontier Province and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst four inches, Tavoy two, Gwa one, Mergui, Kyakpyu and Bassein a half, Sibsagar two, Darjeeling one and a half, Calcutta, Sambalpur and Cherrapunji one, Dibrugarh, Saugor Island, Burdwan, Bogra, Ranchi, Naya Dumka, Silchar, Cox's Bazar and Jessore a half, Pachmarhi ten, Chanda seven, Khandwa six, Hoshangabad and Nagpur two, Amraoti, Seoni and Indore one and a half, Pendra, Kanker and Akola one, Raipur three-quarters, Bhopal a half, Surat three, Murree and Bhavnagar one, Mount Abu three-quarters, Jhalrapatan and Kotah a half, Sialkot a quarter, Mahableshwar seven, Khandala six, Mercara two, Mangalore, Poona and Aurangabad one, Parbhani and Bombay three-quarters, and Nizamabad, Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in East Central Provinces and increase in Gujarat, Konkan, North Bombay Deccan, West Central India and in Bihar, Bengal and Upper Burma and an extension in East United Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue to West Central Provinces and extend in West Central India, Gujarat and North-west Deccan during the next twenty-four hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.
—:o:—
July 3.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 3-7-30:—Colaba Point 0.69in., Fort 0.90in., J. J. Hospital 0.49in.

Total since 1st June to date:—Colaba Point 28.90in., Fort 30.00in., J. J. Hospital 27.85in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928: Colaba Point 32.95in., Fort 36.81in., J. J. Hospital 30.34in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929: Colaba Point 31.73in., Fort 39.86in., J. J. Hospital 31.04in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.
—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3-7-1930:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.687 inches (.004 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.017.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.5 degrees (1.0 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 7.52 degrees (1.7 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin, apparently in West Assam, about 1,170 miles away, was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 2 hours 38 minutes this morning (I. S. T.). The shock was felt at Calcutta.

HEAVY RAINS AT BORSAD.

—:o:—

Opening Of New Railway Line Postponed.

(From A Correspondent.)
BORSAD, July 3.

Owing to heavy rain the whole town including the Mission was flooded with water. It rained about ten inches during to-night. Though it was notified about the opening on the 1st instant of the Vasad-Kathana Railway, which was newly constructed, it was not opened for the traffic due to the heavy rain.

Four volunteers from the villages of Wasad, Umeta, Pandoli, under Borsad Taluka, were arrested for picketing. Mr. Shivabhai, a local worker, was arrested and taken to Kaira for his trial, under "The Foreigners' Act".

Six volunteers from Anand Taluka were arrested for picketing and were brought here for trial. All postal and motor traffic has been suspended. The Railway line has been washed.

Borsad Municipality is adjourned due to heavy rain.

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6.	PRACTICAL BIRTH CONTROL by Ettie A Rout ..	2	14
7.	LIMITATION OF FAMILY by N. N. Mukerjee ..	0	0

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SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
—:o:—
July 3rd.
Dogra, Cavallo, Calcutta.
Jalavihar, Matches, Moulmein.
Baroda, Perry, Busreh.
Alavi, Kair, Jeddah.
C/Salford, Medean, Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.
—:o:—
Lugela, Kjole, Hamburg.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Rajputana, Cadiez, Shanghai.

LOADING.
—:o:—
July 3rd.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ranpura for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
—:o:—
S.S. Rajputana:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Rajputana, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 19th ultimo, a general cargo and 104 passengers and hence she will sail for Shanghai, etc., with mails a general cargo and passengers.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.
—:o:—
S.S. Ranpura:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer Ranpura, is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai at (9 p.m.), with mails, a general cargo and 16 passengers.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.
—:o:—
S.S. Alavi:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Alavi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with 235 pilgrims.
S.S. Dogra:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Dogra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S.S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalavihar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.
S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Baroda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 14 passengers.
S.S. City of Salford:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Salford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.
S.S. Lugela:—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer Lugela, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

—:o:—

HOMEWARD MAILS.
Rajputana:—Carrying mails of 19th June left Aden June 30, due Bombay July 4 (6 a.m.).

OUTWARD MAILS.
—:o:—
Maloja:—Carrying mails of 21st June left Port Said July 1.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Thursday, 3rd July, 1930.
1 Ockenfels Karachi 3-7, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Malwa, 5980, London, 12-7, M M and Co.
3 Wolfsburg 3,827 Hamburg 3-7 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Nippon Colombo 6-7 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Hatipara, Karachi 5-7 M M & Co.
8 Sado Maru Japan 13-7 N Y Kaisha.
9 Audyk Hamburg 5-7 E D Sassoon and Co
11 Hatarana Cochin 3-7 M M and Co.
14 Tugela Aden 4-7 Grahams T Co.
15 City of Barcelona Dunkirk 5-7 K Nixon and Co.
16 Durenda 4450 N F, N F, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Nizam, Calcutta 7-7, T Morrison and Co.
2 Jalavihar Rangoon A F S S N Co.
3 Baroda P Gulf G T M M & Co.
4 Vasna Busrah 4-7, M M and Co.
9 Crosshill Dunkirk 5-7 Grahams T Co.
10-11 Celebes Maru Kobe 6-7 O S Kaisha.
16 Laxmi 124 N F, N F, R Assaria.

PRINCE'S DOCK
A Cranfield 3213 Calcutta 5-7 M M and Co.
B Dogra Rangoon N F T Morrison & Co
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 5-7 L Naranji & Co.
M Khandalla Durban 16-7 M M and Co.
N Golconda 3202 Rangoon 6-7 M M and Co.
P Vita, Busreh, 18-7 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Celebes Maru 1-7-30.
Jamnagar 1-7-30.
Kalavati 1-7-30.
Chattanooga 2-7-30.
Aungban 2-7-30.
Hatarana 1-7-30.
Malwa 1-7-30.
Dayavati 2-7-30.
C/Barcelona 2-7-30.
Hatipura 2-7-30.
Nippon 2-7-30.
Wolfsburg 2-7-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macbride 13-7-30 J F Co.
City of Venice 14-7-30 K N Co.
FROM HULL.
Branksom Hall 8-7-5 J F Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM LIESBAN
Simla 10-7-30 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Slotzenfels 10-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
Lanterfels 19-7-30 L Edward.
FROM GENOA
Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Riow 19-7-30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana
Garoet 4-7-30 T M & Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Etreefkerk 24-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Unicoi 5-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Alipore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.
Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Malwa 12-7-30 P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Hatimura NF, M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Barcelona U F K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wolfsburg 8-7-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Andijk 4-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Barpeta NF, M M and Co.
Vita 18-7-30 M M and Co.
Baroda 9-7 M M & Co.
Varsova N F M M & Co.
FOR KOBE.
Sudo Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha
FOR DUNKIRK.
Cross Hill 7-7-30 G T Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla 12-7-30 M M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Hatipara N F M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nizam 4-7 T M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Cranfield U F M M & Co.
Golconda 6-7 M M and Co.
Dogra NF, T M and Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Nippon 6-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
STEAMER FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Malwa 5980 Britton, P & O S. N. Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Hatimura 4158 Lamb M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Andyk 4037 Lieban E D Sassoon and Co
Wolfburg 3827 Schulte L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Celebes Maru, 5863 Itow, O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru 3628 Uchino N Y K.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Barpeta 1875 Partridge M M and Co.
Varsova 1,457 Rowe M M & Co.
Baroda 1899 Perry M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Goalpara 3216 Smee M M and Co.
Dogra 3287 Evello T M and Co.
Jalavihar 3,581 Matches I S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nizam 3334 Robb T M & Co.
Cranfield 3213 Collins M M and Co
Nippon L Edwards Ltd.
FOR TUTICORIN.
Golconda 3208 Carran M M & Co.
Hatrana 3831 M M & Co.
City of Barcelona 3525 Hill K N & Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Crosshill 2305 Stewart G T Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
British Sailor 1967.
Anderson A P O C.
Alevi 2,157 Kan T N Co.
City of Sulford K N Co.

EXPORTS.
—:o:—
Bombay, July 7.
S.S. Ranpura for London:—60 cases sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook and Sons.
S.S. Hatimura for London:—1,012 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.; 3,952 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 1,976 cwts. linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, 4,700 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J. Travers and Sons.
For Havre:—2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 62 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.
S.S. Anoyk for Antwerp:—165 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey & Co.; 15 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co. 700 bales hump, H. Damodar & Co.
S.S. Wolfsburg for Hamburg:—21 cwts. gum karaya, D. Manji & Co.; 550 bales cotton raw, Textile Product Ltd.; 63 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.
For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co.
For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.
For New York:—100 cwts. gum Arabic, D. Mavji & Co.
For Gothenburg:—21 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Leith:—5,000 cwts. linseed, Strauss & Co.
For Ghent:—320 bales cotton raw, Rathi & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.
S.S. City of Barcelona for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.
S.S. Sado Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, L. Kalliani & Co.
For Nagoya:—50 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.
For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.
S.S. Celebus Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 3.
S.S. Malwa from London, Agents M. M. & Co.:—61 cases sugar; 20 cases herrings; 95 cases castor oil; 28 cases olive oil; 21 cases medicine; 38 cases cigarittes; 37 cases provision; 96 cases glass ware; 396 cases whisky; 271 cases paper; 23 cases typewriter; 78 cases machinery; 179 cases ostawalt; 287 cases milk; 82 cases cardials; 700 cases cement; 223 cases o'stores; 160 dms paint; 100 dms spliter; 30 dms varnish; 60 cases biscuits; 63 cases wine; 45 dms asphalt; 82 cases cordials; 10 cases cheese.
From Marseilles:—195 cases mineral water; 33 cases silk yarn; 15 cases wine; 10 cases indigo; 422 cases Vermouth; 11 cases liquors; 120 cases flokes; 260 cases brandy; 55 dms colour.
From Bordeaux:—10 cases liquors; 48 cases brandy.
From Cherarte:—359 cases brandy.
From Aden:—300 bags chora.
S.S. Chappanooga City from New York Agents M. M. & Co.:—43 cases flash light cells; 65 cases cotton goods; 10 cases soap; 64 cases Batteries; 675 cases newspaper; 47 cases anto parts; 170 cases medicine; 197 cases leather scrap; 40 cases Edible oil, 15 cases petroleum jolly, 40 cases oat; 230 cases paper; 125 bags cement; 26 cases gas mantles; 46 cases enamel; 55 cases globes; 57 dms paroffin wax; 47 dms lub grease; 2,078 dms lub oil; 200 dms chemicals; 189 dms dyes; 20 dms paint; 879 dms asphalt; 258 b'dle alum-circles; 571 bars silver.

—:o:—

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, July 2.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 1 1|2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 monts 2 1|4 per cent
Bank Bills, 6 months 2 5|8 per per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3 1-4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3 3-4 per cent.

LINSEED
London, July 2.
Linseed Calcutta, (London), ton, Jul|Aug sellers £17|3|9
Linseed Calcutta, (London), ton, Aug|Sept sellers £17|3|9
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, Jul|Aug sellers £15|13|9
Linseed, Bombay, (London), ton, Jul|Aug sellers £17|17|6

LINSEED OIL
London, July 2.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Jul|Aug sellers 37
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Sept|Dec paid and sellers 35|3

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THE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The proceedings of the Students' Conference held in Bombay during the last week-end have raised so many serious issues of public importance that we trust you would afford us the hospitality of your columns to bring to the notice of the student world, particularly those issues on which the students have been precluded from pronouncing their opinion, notwithstanding the declared purpose of the Conference.

We are not concerned with the general nature of these proceedings, about which sufficient has, we think, been reported in the public press to enable the public to form its own judgment. But the two matters we would like the public to be specially apprised are: the reported vote on the main resolution before the Conference: and the exact situation of the Conference in view of that body's decision on Sunday to stand adjourned to a date and place to be notified by the organisers later. On the first, we hold that the most important and vital resolution before the Conference was submitted to voting, without the mover thereof, Mr. Choksi, being given a chance to reply. This, you will agree, is in itself unconstitutional. But more serious than this is the peculiar method in which the vote was taken on the so-called boycott resolution. It is the practice, we believe, of most constitutional bodies,—beginning with the Assembly,—to put the question before the House in such a form that there can be a clear cut division as between the affirmatives,—those for the question,—and the negatives, or those against it. If there are any amendments of the main question, the same must be separately voted upon and disposed of, before taking the final vote on the main question, as amended or otherwise. In the case of the Students' Conference, the main resolution relating to the Boycott of Colleges was put to the vote, not as a clear cut issue, but as a set of three alternative courses combined under one and the same question. The authorities conducting the meeting seem to have overlooked the very obvious fact that voluntary boycott has no real meaning in it. It was a needless addition, a fifth wheel of the coach, which however must have unavoidably served to confuse many innocent souls into voting in a manner that never expressed their exact intentions. The voting on this Resolution has had, as a matter of fact, an interesting history of its own inasmuch as the President himself declared the first poll taken on it to be irregular. The second poll was taken on the three alternative questions of whether the students should completely boycott the colleges, or only voluntarily do so, or have no boycott at all. Now we submit, sir, that this is utterly irregular; and even though the vote recorded in favour of voluntary boycott is reported to be in excess of the combined vote for both of the other alternatives before the House, the fact of an original irregularity and of a consequent confusion likely to be generated in the voters' minds cannot be denied.

After the second poll on the Resolution was taken, but before the result was declared, the Conference was adjourned to a date and place which the organisers said would be announced later. No such notice has, however, yet been given, and therefore the correct constitutional position of the Conference is that it still stands adjourned. Meanwhile a new complication has been created by the resignation of the President, which was announced to the Subjects Committee which met on Monday evening to consider the resignation of the President, and the result of the poll. Dr. Vaidya, the President, would perhaps have reconsidered his resignation,—we were given to understand,—if a unanimous vote of confidence by the Subjects Committee had facilitated him to return. As, however, no unanimity could be reached, the Doctor remained absent, and the Chairman of the Reception Committee conducted the proceedings. There need be no objection to that procedure, so far as that meeting of the Subjects' Committee was concerned. But if the adjourned meeting of the Conference proper, the parent body, was to be recalled to endorse the decision of the poll, we submit a new President must be elected in the place vacated by Dr. Vaidya, and the business of the Conference carried to a correct constitutional as well as satisfactory conclusion. This has not been done; and instead, the Subjects Committee, after announcing the result of the poll, took upon itself to declare that the Conference was over.

This, we submit, is not within the competence of the Subjects Committee,—itself a body "functus officio" when the Conference proper took charge of the Resolutions the Subjects Committee had prepared,—to declare or decide upon. And this is the more so as, in our opinion, as some Delegates were we know going to ask a fresh poll on a clear cut issue, and not a comouflage of the type we were confronted with. But so long as the Conference stands adjourned, and no meeting of the adjourned body is called, it is manifestly impossible for these delegates to do so. It is superfluous to add that this course is unconstitutional as well as unsatisfactory; and we like many other students are entitled to protest against such a state of affairs.

Under these circumstances, we call upon the Secretaries and others concerned to call the adjourned meeting of the Conference, with due notice of time and place. The present position is utterly impossible, for it leaves us no-where. If, however, for any reason of practical convenience or the like, it is not feasible to convene this meeting, we would, in the alternative, suggest that the Secretaries should arrange to hold a plebiscite of all college students in the several colleges of the city, on the clear issue whether the students should boycott their colleges or not. And, as a precautionary measure, and solely to facilitate a free vote on the main issue, we would also urge that the Congress as well as the Youth League should give a guarantee that there would be no picketing, and that the students should be allowed to abide by their own plebiscite. We trust either of these courses would commend itself to the organisers of the Conference, and the student world of Bombay soon freed from the impasse into which it has been brought by these occurrences.—Yours, etc.,

(Miss) AMY JEHANGIR MOOS.
KRISHNA R. WADHWANY,
VISHNU U. HATE,
(Members of the Reception Committee.)
M. KASIM,
C. C. CHAGLA,
(Members of the Subjects Committee.)
(Miss) MANDAKINI S. MEHTA,
(Delegate.)

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1930.

Simon To Be Member Of Round Table Conference?

TORY PLEA FOR AN "IRON FRAMEWORK."

LONDON, July 2.

Speculations as to the attitude of the British Government and the Government of India towards the Simon Commission's report are noticed in a leader in "Times" which points out that for Government to endorse the recommendations offhand will be completely at variance with the invitation to a frank discussion in October.

"The Times" urges the Government of India to repudiate immediately any misrepresentation of their attitude to both the Simon Report and the Round Table Conference.

It says: "Like Imperial Government' they should be neither in advance nor behind the Commission but should scrupulously avoid being committed to any scheme till the Conference has had its say in the matter.

"IRON FRAMEWORK."

They are also referred to in "Daily News and Chronicle" which points out that the question of Government "throwing down" report does not arise. It says it has always been understood that the Round Table Conference will be a perfectly free conference at which all possible solutions can be discussed with absolute impartiality.

The "Daily Mail" takes the view that the rumours are not without foundation. It demands that nothing should be done to weaken the safeguards imposed by the Simon Commission or break down the "Iron Framework" on which the peace and safety of India depend.—Reuter

WHERE DOES SIMON REPORT COME IN?

—: o :—

LONDON, July 2.

In connection with the forthcoming Government statement to be made simultaneously in Great Britain and India regarding the Round Table Conference. Parliamentary circles are anxous to know how the Simon Commission's Report will come before the Conference, as Government, apparently, will submit no proposals.

It is suggested in some quarters in this connection that the personnel of the Conference should include Sir John Simon or another member of the Simon Commission.—Reuter.

THE SIMLA "RUMP."

Arrangements For A Strong Police Guard.

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 2.

Arrangements are complete for holding the coming session of the Legislative Assembly. Khan Saheb Syed Nur Hussain Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab, has been appointed Watch and Ward Officer of the Assembly and has taken over charge. Ten persons have been chosen for his staff for the ensuing session.

As a result of the ballot held for non-official resolutions to be discussed on 16th and 17th July, Mr. B. Das has drawn the first place for the 16th with a resolution for the publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Bengal Government in connection with the Dacca Riots.

Mr. Ranganayakalu will urge that all necessary steps should be taken by the Government to secure the cooperation of the Congress in the Round Table Conference, while Mr. Narendra Pratap suggests the grant of a general amnesty to all political prisoners. Sir H. S. Gour urges the prolongation of the life of the Assembly.

On the 17th Mr. M. K. Acharya will move a resolution regarding the right of self-determination. Mr. Pannalal has drawn a motion recommending the representation of Cantonments at the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

CALCUTTA AWAKENED BY EARTH TREMORS

—:o:—

PEOPLE SPEND NIGHT IN MAIDAN.

TELEPHONE LINES GET OUT OF ORDER.

CALCUTTA, July 3.

A series of slight, but sustained earthquake shocks were experienced in Calcutta last night for three minutes. The residents were awakened by tremors, particularly along Chowringhee Road, where shocks were severe enough to make the inmates leave their houses in panic, and spend the rest of the night in the Maidan encamped in motor cars. Telephone lines got out of order all round the City.—Free Press.

—:o:—

COMPLETE HARTAL IN SIND.

—:o:—

KARACHI PARSI PROCESSION ON DADABHOY DAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 2.

Complete hartal was observed yesterday at Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Larkhana and many other important towns of the Province. At Karachi and Hyderabad all Municipal Offices and Municipal Schools were closed, while all students of other colleges and schools, both Government and private, absented themselves completely. This obliged all the latter institutions also to shut down Both leading local. Indian Mercantile bodies. (viz.) Indian Merchants' Association and Buyers' Shippers' Chamber and all the Local Markets. including those of cotton, grain, cloth, sugar, etc. joined the hartal. In the evening a huge procession with Pandit Motilal Nehru's portrait and accompanied by three bands was taken round through the town. It was a huge success inspite of rain pouring at times. The procession terminated in a mass meeting where arrested leaders were congratulated.

Dadhabhoy Nowroji Day celebrated here was a great success the main feature being participation for the first time of 500 Parsi ladies and equal number of Parsi men. A large protrait of Dadabhoy was taken in procession which also went through the Parsi colony. A parsi band headed the procession which contained three other bands also. An open air meeting was held addressed by Dr. Wania, Municipal Councillor and Miss Parpati Gidvani.

PROTEST AGAINST SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

A Plea For Separating Burma

SIMLA, July 2.

A telegram wired by Tharrawaddy Mg Pu urges the separation of Burma with immediate full Dominion Status, records detailed protest against the Simon Report, and urges Government not to make an announcement finally without settling first with the people of Burma the future constitution as an attempt to treat Burma as a Crown Colony or an inferior country after the separation. would make them resist it at all costs.—A. P.

LAW COURTS PICKETED.

—:o:—

Volunteers Injured In Lathi Charge.

COMILLA, (Bengal) July 3.

Following the picketing of Law Courts for the observance of hartal in honour of Pandit Motilal's incarceration, the Congress volunteers were dispersed by lathi charges which resulted in injuries to upwards of thirty persons.

Four Congressmen including Sjt. Dhirendranath Dutt, Secretary. Congress Committee were arrested.—Free Press.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION RETREATS.

—:o:—

Circular Withdrawn.

DHURI, July 2.

The Circular of the Director of Public Instruction, Assam requiring students of Girls' High School to sign an undertaking not to take part in political activities has been withdrawn. Of the 300 students, only fifty girls gave the required undertaking by June 30 which was fixed as the last day for the purpose.—A. P.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT GOLPITHA.

—:o:—

Several Casualties.

A free fight between two sections of the Hindus at Gol Pitha, in which knives, lathis and soda water bottles were freely used, resulted in the serious injuries to a dozen persons who are all lying in the J. J. Hospital. Two of them are in a precarious condition. It appeared that Ramsingh Jaysingh and Vallabh Karson had two rival sections. In the early hours of Wednesday morning, Vallabh collected a number of his followers armed with lathis, knives and soda water bottles and went to Ramsingh.

Ramsingh anticipating the attack upon him also prepared his defence, by keeping his followers ready with similar armaments. A free fight ensued in which Ramsingh and Vallabh received stab wounds and about dozen received serious injuries. Inspector Lyon, hearing the report of fracas, went to the spot with about a hundred police constables and arrested a dozen persons removed the injured persons in the J. J. Hospital.

—:o:—

PUNJABI WOMAN JAILED.

—: o :—

Srimati Ramadevi, a Punjabi lady, was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment at Calcutta under the Picketing Ordinance for taking a bale of foreign cloth from a hand-cart and asking the coolies not to ply hand-carts with foreig cloth.

Mr. Rajkrishna De was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo four months' simple imprisonment for selling Satyagraha bulletins.

Three Satyagrahis at Calcutta were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Press Act for publishing Congress Bulletins without declaration.

Thirteen volunteers were sentenced by the Magistrate, Alipore, to rigorous imprisonment ranging from four to six months' under the Picketing Ordinance.

As usual the B. P. C. C. Office was searched this evening, the officer-in-charge arrested and the Congress Bulletins were seized.

Twenty pickets were arrested this evening for picketing foreign cloth shops in Burrabazaar, Calcutta.

The Police raided Mesy Chintomani Lane and seized letters and other documents. About a dozen houses in Burrabazaar were raided and the Congress Bulletins were seized this evening.—Free Press.

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VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AND JAILED.

—: o :—

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Following the decision of the All-Bengal Students' Convention picketing was resorted by students of colleges which opened to-day after the summer vacation. As a result of this, the Ripon College and Vidyasagar College closed against till July 11. Majority of students of the Ripon and Bangabashi schools came out The Ashutosh College, Bangabashi College and other private colleges and schools. It is stated, have extended the vacation.

Mr. Pramathanath Joardar, who was arrested under the Bengal Ordinance, was released on June 30.

Mr. Satindranath Deb, Secretary of the Congress League, has been arrested under Sections 124-A and 108 Cr. P. C. at Sylhet.

MORE HOUSE SEARCHES.

Extensive house searches were made yesterday and one person was arrested at Chittagong.

It is stated two more under-trial prisoners in the Armoury raid case have made confession.

After simultaneous raids of different places the Police arrested five members of the Young Comrade League and eight volunteers of the local Satyagraha Committee at Kishoreganj.—Free Press.

MEERUT TRIAL.

—:o:—

Three Prosecution Witnesses Examined.

MEERUT, July 2.

Three prosecution witnesses were examined in the Meerut Case today, namely, Nand Kishore Soti, Inspector of Police, Gorakhpur, Imtiaz Mohkhan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who searched Dr. Mukerjee's house and arrested him, and Mohamed Shafi, a search witness. The first and third witnesses were cross-examined and the Court rose after lunch when the accused examined the exhibits.—A. P.

POLICEMAN TO BECOME ASRAMITE.

—:o:—

Nasik Police Sub-Inspector Resigns.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, July 3.

Mr. Dhanaji Nanaji Chaudhari, Sub-Inspector of Police, tendered his resignation of his post on 16th June. It was accepted by the Superintendent of Police, Nasik, on 2nd July. Mr. Chaudhari informed the Superintendent in his resignation that it was not possible for him to serve Government in the present political situation.

16 YEARS' LOYAL SERVICE.

Several high Government officials tried their level best to change Mr. Chaudhari's mind, but in vain. He is shortly going to be one of the Sabarmati Ashramites. Mr. Chaudhari has served Government loyally for the last sixteen years.

PATRIOTIC FAMILY.

He being an out and out devotee of Mahatma Gandhi had boycotted British and foreign goods even from his childhood. He had been so straightforward in his service that even his superiors could not but praise his work. This is the first resignation from Sub-Inspector of Police in the whole of the Presidency. All the family members of Mr. Chaudhari always wear Khaddar.

BURMA INDIANS' PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

—: o :—

The Burma Rice Merchants' Association have decided not to ship cargo from Burma to Bombay by any British-owned steamer during Mahatma Gandhi's internment.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company have abolished the deferred rebate system in the rice trade.

IMMEDIATE POLITICAL ADVANCE URGED.

—: o :—

Sir Fazlihussein At Peshawar.

PESHAWAR, July 2.

Sir Fazl-I-Hussein arrived here on Sunday night and is staying at the Government House. He has had discussions on the Frontier situation with several public men and officials, and also received two deputations. The first, led by Sir Abdul Qayum and consisting of local Municipal Commissioners, interalia, expressed dissatisfaction with the Simon Commission's Report and represented that all classes and communities in the Province unanimously favoured very substantial political advance, on the line of political advance in other provinces. The second deputation, consisting of public men from all the districts of the Province, also urged immediate substantial political advance.

The trial has opened in the Court of the City Magistrate, Peshawar, of Vidyanand Sinha, on a charge of incitement of troops to mutiny and attempted distribution of seditious posters. After the examination of three prosecution witnesses, the case has been adjourned to the 15th.—A. P.

MALTA'S PLIGHT.

—:o:—

Rule By Ordinances And Executive Fiats.

MALTA, July 2.

A proclamation has been issued amending the constitution. It retains the previous executive council but empowers the Government to act without consultation or in opposition to the opinions of the Council. It validates all Governor's Ordinances since the dissolution.—Reuter

NANKING VICTORIOUS.

—:o:—

NANKING, July 2.

It is officially announced that Governmental forces have secured a striking victory ending in the Hunan campaign by defeating Kwangsi troops and Chanfaqueis; Communist Ironsides at Hengchowfu.

The anti-Governmental forces sustained 15.000 casualties and governmental forces, 5,000.—Reuter.

British Forces To Remain In Iraq For 5 Years.

CAMOUFLAGE OF INDEPENDENCE

LONDON, July 2.

Rugby.—The Treaty of Alliance and Amity that will come into force as soon as Iraq is accepted as a member of the League of Nations has been signed in Baghdad by the British and the Iraqi Ministers.

Th text will be published in the near future but the more important provisions which will take effect when the Treaty comes into force are, firstly, a recognition of the complete independence of Iraq and her assumption of sole responsibility for internal order and external defence, subject to the alliance. Secondly the cancellation of the existing treaties and agreements between Iraq and Great Britain. Thirdly, the recognition by his Britannic Majesty's Government that Mandatory responsibility in respect of Iraq will automatically terminate upon her entry into force of Treaty.

LEASE OF AIR BASES.

Fourthly, the withdrawal of all British forces, namely the Air Force personnel from Hiniaidi and Mosul within a period of five years from coming into force of the Treaty and the lease to his Britannic Majesty of three Air Bases to the west of Hiniaidi and Shatt-al-Arab to be protected by special Iraqi Guards at British expense. Fifthly, on the expiration of twenty years from the coming into force of the Treaty, negotiations are to be opened at the request of either of the high contracting parties for the conclusion of a new treaty to provide for the maintenance of the essential Imperial communications. In case of disagreement reference is to be made to the League of Nations. The duration of the new treaty itself is limited to twenty-five years. Sixthly, each of the high contracting parties is to be represented at Court of its own by a diplomatic representative duly accredited in accordance with the usual procedure between independent States.

TWO YEARS HENCE.

British Mandate for Iraq expires in 1932 and Iraq, it is anticipated will become a member of the League that year.

Congratulating the Iraqi Premier, Nuri Pasha and the British High Commissioner, Sir Francis Humphrys, on the successful negotiations, the "Times" says:—The terms of the treaty should satisfy the most exacting civilian politicians in Iraq and remove any suspicion that it is no more than the old mandate in another form. For their part Iraq Government recognises the maintenance of British Air Force in Imperial communications and leases three air bases in areas where they cannot offend the most susceptible citizens of Baghdad.—B. O. W.

FOR THE SAKE OF LANCASHIRE AND MANCHESTER!

English Merchant's Plea For Conciliating India.

LONDON, July 2.

The solidarity with which Indian Mercantile classes are backing up the Indian Nationalist movement is impressing commercial circles in this country.

In a letter written to the "Manchester Guardian" Mr. Nathan Laski, a merchant of 44 years' experience, urges upon the Government immediately to allay Indian suspicion regarding British attitude towards the conference saying that his advices from merchants in India is that they are well nigh universally decided to sacrifice commercial gain upon the altar of nationalism. Such a decision, he says, opens up prospects to Lancashire more serious than he could ever remember in nearly half a century's business.

He earnestly pleads firstly that the Government must make an announcement that the Round Table Conference would be thoroughly representative and free in the widest sense. Secondly, he urges upon the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to put its whole weight and influence behind the suggestion by holding a special meeting to discuss the situation.

The position, he concludes, is so serious as to transcend all party and political differences.—Free Press Beam Service.

BRITAIN HEADING FOR "DISARMAMENT."

Three Submarines Costing £10,540,000 To Be Constructed.

LONDON, July 2.

Rugby.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day M. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty, said it had been decided to commence this financial year with three submarines of the 1929 programme for 1930, the details of which had already been announced.

The estimated total cost of these ships inclusive of the cost of guns and torpedoes and ammunition was £10,540,000.

The Alexander stated that the total naval tonnage under construction or projected by the British Empire and United States were approximately.

United States 140,000 tons.

British Commonwealth 115,000 tons.—B. O. W.

INDIA'S AIRWAYS.

Sir Eric Geddes Speaks.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 2.

Speaking at the Imperial Airways luncheon Sir Eric Geddes emphasised the necessity for a unified control of the Empire Air routes. He referred especially to the case of India and said that Imperial airways would shortly arrive in Karachi with four engined planes carrying total pay load of over three tons and seating capacity for twenty to forty passengers.

But it is reported that connecting planes to Delhi and to Calcutta will have the carrying capacity of about a quarter ton. Sir Eric Geddes predicted that unimaginable choas would result from sectional ownership and said if a mistake was made initially it would only result in failure of through routes and retard their development.

Ban On "Red" Newspapers.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 3.

Helsingfors.—A special session of the Diet approved by 112 votes to 69, Governments measures to prevent printing of communist newspapers. Social Democrats opposed the measures.

The Government has resigned in order to allow the formation of Government on a wider basis. —Reuter.

"R. T. CONFERENCE IS A FREE CONFERENCE."

Government To Enter It With Open Mind.

BUT SIMON REPORT IS NOT A DEAD LETTER & IS OF INTRINSIC VALUE.

Authoritative Statement Issued.

LONDON, July 2.

In view of the various speculative statements made regarding the relationship of the Simon Commission's report to the Round Table Conference, an authoritative statement draws attention to a passage in the Viceroy's statement of 1st November defining the purpose of the Round Table Conference, and says a feature of the Round Table Conference is that it will be a free conference, and as such will have power not only to deal with the Simon Commission's and the Indian Central Committee's reports but will advance any other scheme it may think fit. Government will lay no proposals before the Conference, but will enter the Conference with an open mind.

SIMON REPORT'S "INTRINSIC VALUE."

The statement continues: To say that the Simon Commission's report will form the sole agenda of the Conference is a denial of the statement that the Conference will be free. To say that this report or any other will be excluded from the Conference is likewise the denial of this freedom, and to say in particular that the Simon Commission's report is now a dead letter is ridiculous. It is a document of enormous authority and intrinsic value and by far the most constructive contribution to the solution of the problem of the political situation in India we have. But it should be noted that the report, however authoritative and valuable, is a report only and in no sense a decision of the Government or Parliament. This point was made clear by the Chairman of the Commission himself when in India.—Reuter.

SIMON REPORT.

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Mufti Kifayat Ullaha's View.

Mufti Kifayat Ullah, President Jamait-ul-Ullama Hindi, in a statement to the press, felt the recommendations of the Simon Commission did not belie the expectations and the report fully exhibited the mentality of Britain in her dealings with India. The Commission was appointed to devise methods of constitutional advance of this country, but the Commissioners have put forward a scheme by which all powers would be in the hands of officials and would rule India autocratically according to their likes. The Muslim rights and united demands had been brushed aside. The recommendations for the introduction of reforms in the Frontier Provinces, conditions laid down for the separation of Sind, although the justification for separation is recognized, the maintenance of the 'status quo' in Baluchistan are wholly unacceptable. I cannot conceive of any patriotic Indian, to whatever school of political thought he may belong, accepting the recommendations of the Simon Commission.

Picketing Ordinance At Lucknow

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LUCKNOW, July 2.

27 arrests were made at Lucknow to-day under the anti-picketing Ordinance for picketing toddy shops.—A. P.

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